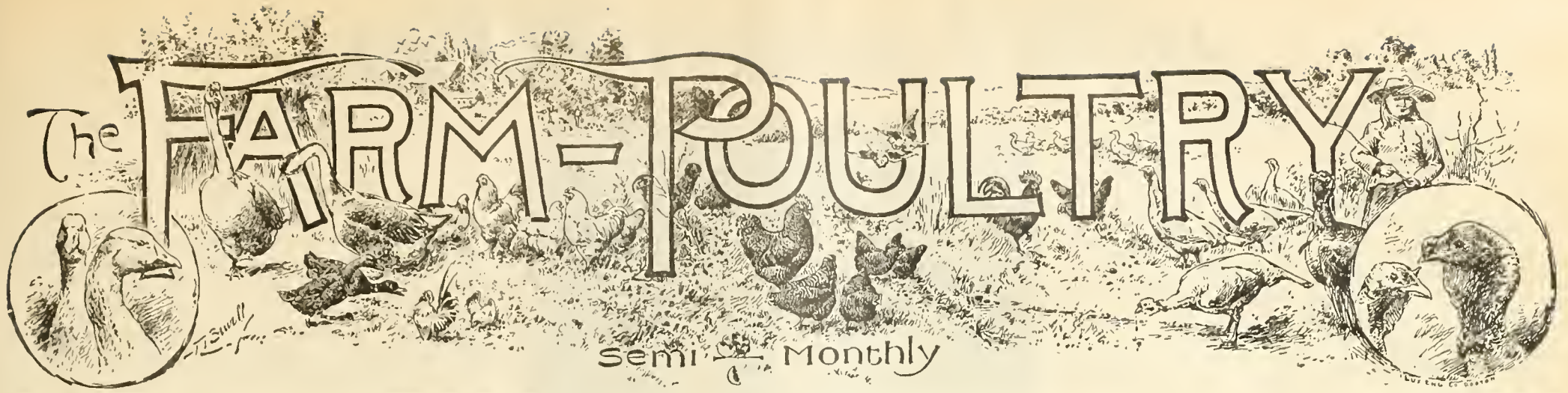


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The Story of the Moneytoburn Poultry Farm

Chapter XXVII.—Incubators and Brooders.

CARTER did not go back to the show. He preferred not to meet any of his friends and acquaintances then. After an early breakfast he took the first train for home, arrived there tired and cross; he proceeded to find fault with everybody and everything, winding up with a fracas with Dr. Hart. Only the conclusion of this concerns us. After some hot words had passed between them, Hart exclaimed: "See here, Carter, this plant is still under my direction—it will be until Mr. Moneytoburn discharges me. I don't know what happened in New York to send you back here to work off your spite on us, but I know you've worked off all you're going to. You've damned the men all around, and found fault right and left, mostly without occasion. That may be your privilege with them, but not with me. You go up to the office and stay there—or anywhere out of the way until you are in a more reasonable frame of mind. If you don't you'll probably say or do some things you'll be ashamed of afterwards. The trouble is with you, not with the boys or the work. You're out of sorts."

"I guess you're right, Hart," replied Carter, "I do feel out of sorts. I'll take your advice, and I beg your pardon."

* * * * *

At the show, Moneytoburn was meeting the adventures to which Carter had supposed he was committing him when he left him the day before.

When he entered the Garden there were several men on the lookout for him. The first to see and accost him was Herb Horton, traveling representative of the Kingpin Incubator and Brooder Co. Horton had the reputation of being the most successful salesman in the business.

"Mr. Moneytoburn, of the Moneytoburn Poultry Farm, I believe?"

"Yes."

"I represent the Kingpin incubator; would like to show you some of our machines. I presume you will put in a good many?"

"Yes, I suppose so," replied Moneytoburn, indifferently. "I really haven't thought much about that yet. There has been so much else to do. There's no immediate hurry about them, anyway."

"Not contradicting you at all—but just to call your attention to a point you haven't considered—I must differ with you—and I think when I explain you'll agree that I'm right. You say you haven't considered the incubator question yet. Have you considered that you ought to have some thousands of chicks out by the middle of March for early pullets for next winter's layers, and that the middle of March is only two months away?"

"A little more than two months," remarked Moneytoburn, dryly.

"A little more or a little less makes no particular difference. Two months or three—it is a short time to prepare, to get the machines. We are several weeks

behind on our orders already, though we increased our capacity fifty per cent since last season, and thought it was going to put us in a position to take care of the trade promptly. A month is a short time to get ready. You would be lucky to have the incubators in the cellar and ready to go to work by the middle of February. That would bring your first hatch off about March 7th. Suppose your fertility is poor, and the first hatches poor, it may be April 1st before you get what chicks you should have had out by March 15th."

"Spring does seem a little closer than I realized," said Moneytoburn. "I see we must attend to it at once. What incubator do you represent?"

"The Kingpin," replied Horton, handing him his card. "The best machine on the market—and that's

to you that you can never again say you know nothing about an incubator. Our machine is itself the simplest possible demonstration of the principles of artificial incubation. In it we get right down to essential principles. That's why it is so easy to operate. The machine simply can't go wrong unless the operator goes absolutely contrary to instructions and common sense."

As he talked Horton was propelling Moneytoburn (all unaware of that fact) in the direction of the exhibit of the Kingpin Co. His right hand at his companion's left elbow with gentle pressure urged him forward, while his shoulder persistently crowded the young man on the tack he wished him to take. Thus they progressed until they reached the extreme outpost of the exhibit—an outdoor brooder full of chicks.

"Where," asked Horton, "can you find another lot of chicks like that?"

"Just to look at them," replied Moneytoburn, innocently, not aware that he had been corraled, "I should say they were just like all the other chickens in the brooders all about the show. What are they, something new?"

Horton glanced sharply at him, and perceiving that the reply was serious and sincere, answered: "These are different from the others because our brooder makes them different."

Moneytoburn, looking at the brooder more closely, read the name, "Kingpin" in big letters across the top. Glancing up he saw the big sign of the company almost over his head. For an instant he felt nettled, and disposed to turn away abruptly. He objected to being coaxed or steered into situations not of his own choosing.

Horton had not stopped talking, and as his victim caught the sense of his words again, his irritation gave way to amusement, and he decided to stay—and enjoy himself.

"Yes, sir," Horton was saying, "our brooder is simply in a class by itself. Nothing else can touch it. There is no other that can rank even second to it. Our incubators we only claim the best of a number of good ones. We always recognize excellence in our competitors' machines. We never run

down competing goods. It isn't good policy to belittle them. I say, give them all the credit you honestly can, and do the same for your own goods. Every word I say to you I can back up. The Kingpin Company stands right behind every incubator, every brooder, every pound of chick food, or insect powder, any and every article it puts out. We have a half a million capital. Our business last year amounted to over a million and a half, and this year we will raise that at least fifty per cent. Whatever we put out has to be right. We intend to have it right as it leaves the factory or the mill, but mistakes will happen. Whatever you find wrong in our goods at any time we make right. Notice those chicks, and then go and look at the chicks in any other brooder in our exhibit, and at



African Geese.

saying a good deal, for there are a number of others that are good. Yes, sir, the Kingpin is not simply the best incubator, 'tis the best of a number of good incubators. If you'll just step over to our exhibit, I'd like to show you one of our machines."

"It wouldn't be worth while. I don't know the first thing about an incubator, and it is a matter I leave to my superintendent. I have your card. I'm much obliged to you for the suggestion that it is time to look after the incubators. I'll tell Carter to give your machines the preference, if they are as good as any."

"Won't take but a few moments of your time, Mr. Moneytoburn, and I'll guarantee that after I have explained to you the principle and the operation of the machine, the whole subject of incubation will be so clear

the chicks in any steer brooder in the Garden. You will find ours all the same, all hearty and spry. You won't see one huddled in a corner, or hear any yelp, yelp. We have a brooder here that has the hen beat forty blocks—out to death. I don't mean by that that our brooders will raise any better chicks than the best raised with hens. But there are hens and hens. Not all hens are reliable mothers. Our brooders are uniformly reliable—no mistake about that. And where a hen takes care of a dozen to eighteen chicks this brooder will take care of a hundred."

Meanwhile over in the exhibit of the New York Poultry Supply Co., opposite, there was consternation. Buckles, the manager, had been watching for Moneyto-burn, and had caught sight of him just after Horton reached him. Buckles watched them closely, and as he saw Moneyto-burn apparently more and more interested, he became more and more uneasy. "Schlitz! Schlitz!" he called, addressing his right hand man, engaged in conversation with the stenographer.

Schlitz came in haste.

"Schlitz, that blood sucker Horton has got young Moneyto-burn on the string, and if we let him stay there I see where we lose a big sale. I told you a month ago to get after Carter about incubators and brooders. Now you see where we are!"

"Horton can't sell to Moneyto-burn," replied Schlitz. "He wouldn't buy without consulting Carter, and Carter would never let the order go without giving us a chance."

"Don't you be too sure that Horton can't sell to Moneyto-burn without consulting Carter. We've had enough experience with Horton to know that when he is after the same business we're not always safe, even when we have the order. The question now is,—how are we going to get Moneyto-burn away from him quick? It's a damned dirty trick to get between a man and a sale when it's his innings, but in this case it has to be done; for if we lose this sale I'm likely to hear some plain talk from headquarters. The old man won't stand for many more good sales lost to Horton. Isn't there someone you can get to invent off hand a good pretext for calling Moneyto-burn away—and not mix us up in it?"

Schlitz's face expressed the blankness that pervaded his mind at that moment. "Ask me something possible," he growled. Then as his gaze focussed just beyond Moneyto-burn and Horton he saw something, and a happy thought struck him. "By the Moses! I have it!" he exclaimed, and away he went to the restaurant where several waiters were idling about. He went directly to one he knew. "Say, George, do you want to make five dollars, easy?"

"Sure."

"And you can keep your mouth shut?"

"Sure."

"Well, you go out to the exhibit of the Kingpin Incubator Co., and you will see at this end of it, just back of a brooder full of little chicks, a pile of paste-board boxes—egg boxes they are, built away up like a child builds blocks. Those boxes are all empty, and no particular damage will be done if they fall, but it will be a great joke on a friend of mine. You go out and in some way—stumble, or have a fit—I don't care how—manage to upset that pile of boxes."

"Sure there's nothing in them?"

"Not a thing."

"I'm to do it accidentally?"

"Of course. If you were to do it intentionally you'd get into trouble."

"All right, boss. I'll just take a look at the place first to see how it can be done most accidentally. Guess you'd better give me the five now."

"Oh, no; if you do the trick, you get the five when I come in to lunch. And you must do it quick—inside of five minutes, or not at all."

It was hardly two minutes later that a colored man shuffling awkwardly about the brooder beside which Horton and Moneyto-burn were standing, got between it and the pyramid of egg boxes just in time to collide with a portly gentleman coming from the opposite direction.

Immediately the colored man began a profuse apology, bowing low and backing away from the irate gentleman until, bump—he backed into the pyramid, and down it came.

Instantly all was confusion. The irate individual began to explain to Horton, George began to give his version. A crowd began to gather. Schlitz was early in the crowd, and quickly at Moneyto-burn's side. "North-



A Neat Poultry House.

ing but empty boxes," he observed laconically. "Horton's luck, Mr. Moneyto-burn. If that had happened in our exhibit it would have been something breakable that went down. By the way, Mr. Moneyto-burn, how did you like that last car of scratching feed we sent out? We thought it an exceptionally nice lot."

"I didn't hear the men find any fault with it."

"Anything you want different we can make up for you. We'll mix by any formula you order, and give you the very best of materials all through. How are things going out at the farm? I've been intending to run out to see it, but I've been so busy it has been impossible to get away. I am going to make a special effort to get out next week. I want to talk to you about incubators, and brooders, too. I suppose you'll be ready to buy soon?"

"I've just been looking at this brooder here," replied Moneyto-burn. "It seems to be a very good one."

"Ah, yes," said Schlitz, looking at the brooder as if just discovering its existence. Quite a good brooder it is, too; but we have a better. When you get through with Mr. Horton, I'd like to show you ours; you'll find us at the other side of the Garden."

At this moment Horton, who with two assistants had been briskly clearing away the scattered boxes, caught sight of Schlitz. Schlitz had never let his eye for a moment leave Horton, and as he saw Horton recognize him, he began to talk to the man next him, on the other side, so naturally that Horton never suspected that in the few minutes in which his attention had been diverted from Moneyto-burn, Schlitz had managed to put in the word that made Moneyto-burn proof against all his powers of persuasion for an immediate order.

We need not follow them through the dialogue which continued for fully a quarter of an hour longer. Moneyto-burn, finding Horton more and more insistent on the proposition to put in a few incubators and brooders at once, finally gave him his ultimatum. "As I told you, Mr. Horton, Mr. Carter will decide about these things. I leave that to him, and look to him for results. I don't



Pen of White Plymouth Rocks at Northup's Model Poultry Farm, Norwood, R.I.

know whether he is decided on a machine or not. You can make an appointment to talk with him almost any time."

* * * * *

In the office at the farm that evening Moneyto-burn remarked: "I fell into the clutches of an incubator man today, and he came pretty near selling me his whole factory. Horton, his name is, of the Kingpin Incubator Co."

"We don't want any Kingpin goods," exclaimed Carter. "They're made to sell, not to use or to wear. From what I hear, they give good results for a while, but are short lived, always something wrong with them after the first season."

"What machine do we want?"

"Well, if Bill Simmons looks after the hatching—and I suppose he's the best man to put on it—he'll want the Partlett. That's the machine he's used to, and it is about as good as any. For brooders it doesn't make much difference. Taking one thing with another, they seem to be all about alike, and I should say buy the brooder that you can buy best."

"How many incubators do we need? How many brooders? And, by the way, where are we going to put them when we get them? We've got six big laying houses empty, but we've made no provision at all for incubators and brooders. I've been so intent on getting eggs that I clean forgot about making provision for growing chickens next year. It seems to me that as a practical poultryman, and my superintendent, you, Carter, should have thought of this, and reminded me of it."

"That's right," retorted Carter, "blame it on me. When do you suppose I've had time to think of anything but the work we actually had on hand? But there's no occasion to worry over it. We can take the south end of the old barn cellar and fix it up for an incubator cellar quite handily; and if you want to start a lot of early chicks we can put indoor brooders in the vacant hen houses. I don't see that we need to be in much of a hurry about it. We don't want a Rock out for over two months yet, and May is the time to hatch our Leghorns. I'd like to know first of all how many chicks you want to raise this year. Are you going to replace all the old hens with pullets, or keep part of them over? I suppose you want hens enough at least to fill what houses we have; but is that all you want? Do you propose to run the plant at its present capacity, or are you going to increase—and how much?"

"Well, I want everything we have filled up—sure. Whether we have to figure on all fresh stock, is for you to say. I leave that to you. If we can raise more pullets than we have houses for, it will be easy enough to build more houses."

Carter thought awhile. So, presumably, did Moneyto-burn, but his thoughts do not enter into this record.

Carter, after some hard thinking and mental figuring, observed, "If these were hens grown in this locality I'd think we might reasonably count on at least two-thirds of the Leghorns, and a third to a half of the Rocks being in condition next fall that would warrant us in holding them over; but with hens gathered from everywhere, and after this experience with roup, we'll have to discount that—how much, it is impossible to say. Probably some lots of hens will come through without any more than normal losses, and others drop off like flies about the time they molt. The only way to do—so far as I see—is to hatch all the chickens we can grow, and then build to accommodate what we have in sight for the winter, about September. How many we can hatch and raise will depend on the number of good men we can get more than on incubators and brooders. We have land enough to grow a hundred thousand chickens. We have hardly enough help now, and the general quality none too good. The New York Supply Co. were going to send us several men, but they haven't sent one. I think we'll have to quit looking to them, and do some hustling on our own account. Wherever we can find a good man who can be tempted away by more money, we must offer money enough to get him. From my experience with average and better than average men, I should say that the best we are likely to be able to do is to get six or seven such men as we need. Two or three of those we have ought to go. So we are only gaining three or four. That isn't enough. We must have more help. We ought to have about eight or ten more just for the poultry. Then there is the farming to look after—and the fruit. I simply haven't had



room in my head for thinking about all these things in connection with the details of the work under way. I ought not to have to look after details at all."

"Your remarks, Carter, enlighten me on a point that has been puzzling me for months. I've wondered again and again what the devil you were doing. I see it now. You haven't much of an appetite for detail, and a little of it clogs your mind, so that it doesn't work well on detail or anything else. I've thought at times you were lazy, and again I've thought you didn't know your business. But I see now just where the trouble lies. You need someone to look after the details for you. Bill Simmons could do it on a small place, but this is too much for him. Now, I'm disposed to give you every possible chance to make good on your part of the proposition, and I'll tell you what I'll do. You can have two assistants—working foremen—for the poultry—one to look after the laying houses, and one to look after the chickens, and I'll get a farmer to look after that part of

the work and hire his help without reference to poultry. Now with two good foremen, can't you take on green help enough to handle the poultry in good shape? There must be scores of men who are looking for places to learn poultry keeping, and there must be many among them who would make good poultrymen."

"Theoretically, it ought to be all about as you imagine," replied Carter, "but when you come to get right down to actual results, things look very different. I don't know, off-hand, where to turn for one man for foreman. I can think of several who, by paying them a little more than they are really worth, could be persuaded to come here who could do very well by themselves—that I know—with as much work as they could swing alone; but managing other men—I don't know."

"Well, you think it over for a day or two, and then we'll have another talk, decide what to do, and proceed to get busy."

(To be continued.)

A "White Diarrhea" Theory.

POULTRYMEN who are familiar with the artificial method of hatching and rearing chickens, are, no doubt, all acquainted with the ups and downs of it, and know that there are many drawbacks in the business. One of the worst things they have to contend with is "white diarrhea," or "bowel trouble," as it is sometimes called. Now I contend that there is a bowel trouble brought on by faulty feeding, uneven temperature in the brooder, poor ventilation and filth, perhaps, but the scourge "white diarrhea," is something else, and the former can be controlled and even cured, but the latter is, so far as I know, unpreventable and absolutely incurable. Many people get the two troubles mixed in their minds.

We have experiment stations supported by the states and the national government, and run by scientific people who might be expected to do something for poultry keepers along the line of trying to discover the cause of this scourge of poultrydom, but we look in vain for any reference to it in the poultry work of any station for the past year; at least I can find nothing about it. Cornell was at one time making some effort along this line, I understand, but I hear nothing more of it.

I am no scientist, but I have done quite a bit of experimenting trying to discover something that might shed some light upon this subject. So far I have found but one thing, and I cannot say that it is of any value. Last spring I found out something that I would like to have some poultrymen who are bothered with this trouble try out to see if there is anything in it. We will come to it later.

Early in my incubator and brooder experience I struck this snag, or it struck me, I hardly know which—but that does not matter, and I thought I was off in my management somewhere, and tried my best to discover where, but no care that I could give the chicks would save them. I wrote the man who made the incubator, giving him a complete account of my troubles, and he wrote me in a "you do not know enough to last you over night" sort of a manner, and said, "all that is the matter with your chickens is that they have been chilled. When chickens act like that they have been chilled. I do not see how you got the idea that this condition was caused in the machine." Now after getting that letter, I got down to business, and tried my best to keep them from getting chilled. I worked for two years along this line, but all the while it seemed to me as if the condition was hatched with the chicks. I made sure by repeated tests that the chicks did not get chilled while taking them from the incubator and while being taken to the brooder, or after being put into it. I proved this, but still the trouble continued. Then I went to work comparing the results of putting chickens from the incubators with hens, and after repeated trials I found that there was no difference; the chicks taken from the incubator and put with hens died just the same with the same trouble. I tried all kinds of remedies, such as carbolic acid in the water, and everything I was able to learn of. I tried various methods of ventilating the incubators, different temperatures for different hatches. I proved it did not come from the breeding stock. I used eggs from all kinds and conditions of stock, young, old, yarded, free range, corn fed, meat fed, and so on, but the trouble showed the same in all.

About this time I got some "pedigree trays" for the incubator, as I was mating small pens and wanted to keep the chicks separate, and I used these trays for two years. Just as soon as I used them the chicks all had "white diarrhea" worse than ever; in fact, I do not think I ever raised a single chick hatched on one of these trays. In some hatches I would use a "pedigree tray" on one side of the machine and a regular tray on the other, and in such a hatch I would lose all of the chicks hatched in the former, while I would raise most of those hatched on the latter. This made me think, but I was not sure, and am not sure yet, but I threw those trays away. Then another thing I found that gave me a jolt was when I had an extra good hatch of extra smart chicks, I lost more by this trouble than when I had a poor hatch of seemingly weaker chickens. I could not account for this.

Now I am not going to say I have discovered the cause of this trouble in incubator chicks, but it is an idea that I should like to see tried out by those who can do it, to see if there is anything in it. Early last season I had a small hatch, put in 50 eggs and got 30 chicks; they hatched through the day, and seemed very smart, and by night had all hatched and tumbled down into the nursery. Before retiring for the night I went into the room to see that the incubator was all right for the night, looked into it, and saw the chickens piled up in a heap in the bottom of the nursery just as if they were cold; they acted cold; those on top were trying to crawl in under the others. The next day I put them into a brooder, and they all promptly died with "white diarrhea." I then got some tested thermometers and put into the nursery of that incubator. I found that

when the thermometer registered 103 up on the egg tray, those down in the nursery registered from 86 to 93. Now those chickens were cold; they were chilled, and chilled in the incubator. Chilling causes "white diarrhea," and it is sure death to chicks.

This would explain why the chicks hatched in the "pedigree trays" all died, for these trays were made so that as soon as a chick left the shell he dropped to the bottom of the nursery; it would also explain why a good, strong, lively hatch, would die and a poor, weak one live. In the former case where the chicks hatch out well and are strong, there is almost a continual commotion among them, and they would move around a great deal, and nearly all would get into the nursery almost as soon as hatched, while a poor, weak hatch would be quieter, and there would be but a few chicks, and they would lie among the eggs, and very few would get into the nursery for at least twenty-four hours after hatching.

After finding what the temperature of the nursery of my incubator was, I tried another hatch of 50 eggs; got 32 chicks and had it fixed so they could not get into the nursery at all; kept them in the machine for forty-eight hours, then put them into a brooder where they were subjected to a wide variation of temperature, from 80 to 110 degrees, and none of them died of this trouble. After this I had three full hatches in this machine, in all of which the chicks were not allowed to leave the trays at all, and were kept in the machine for forty-eight hours after hatching, and we had fine success in raising them.

Now I do not claim that this is the cause of "white diarrhea," but my experience leads me to think it is a cause. I cannot carry on any experiments this season, as I have sold my incubators and brooders, and will go back to the old hen for this season at least. I have great faith in the old hen as an incubator and brooder; she knows how quite well, and although foolish sometimes, she is the equal of any of the contrivances of man.

Those who have had serious loss from this trouble should try my advice: do not use the incubator nursery at all; keep the chicks in the machine for twenty-four hours at least after they are done hatching; use great care to see that they are not chilled in removing to the brooder, and give them a hover temperature of 100° to start with, and keep them close to the heat for a few days; use great care to keep them from getting chilled in any way; they must have heat and a chance to get about what degree they require.

Let others experiment along this line and report.

Greenville, N. Y.

HENRY R. INGALLS.

He is a wise man who knows when to stop. That you have heard before. He is a wiser man, though, who knows when not to stop—who pushes a good thing through until the vines hang heavy with the golden dollars that are his just reward for efforts hard, untiring. —*Business Arena*.



Laying and Breeding House at Pittsfield Poultry Farm, Pittsfield, Maine.

Editorial Page of Farm - Poultry

No Malice—Merely Regardless.

“THE late effort of a certain self-appointed critic of the American Poultry Association who would like to see the organization dead and damned in order that his malign prophesies may come true, is to pretend to believe that the Rhode Island Red Club of America has evil designs against the association, or is hostile and unfriendly to its interests.

“Meanwhile the members of the American Poultry Association are electing to the presidency of their organization a man who last year was president of the Rhode Island Red Club of America, and who now is first vice-president of the club—Colonel C. M. Bryant—and are doing so without opposition and without suspicion, which action the editor of the *R. P. J.* heartily approves, and he has so voted.”—*Reliable Poultry Journal*.

Readers of F.-P. will readily identify the occasion for the above sample of truth twisting and violent union of conclusions with premises having no relation whatever to them, but readers of the paper in which it appears are left to imagine what wickedness calls for such dignifying of “feeble efforts” by conspicuous attention in a leading editorial. It would never do, you know, to tell them, because in telling them it would be necessary to advertise the fact that it is possible to get R. I. Red standards “just as good” for 10 cents a copy and \$3 per 100, from the secretary of the Rhode Island Red Club, and, therefore, those who want only the R. I. Red standards need not pay \$1.50 for the complete Standard as issued by the A. P. A.

If they knew this fact and the exact substance of our references to it, they would know that we have never believed, or pretended to believe, that the R. I. Red Club had evil designs on the A. P. A., or was hostile or unfriendly to it. The R. I. Red Club, from its organization to the present time, both when making its standard and advancing the interests of the breed, independent of the A. P. A., and since the Reds were admitted to the Standard, and the club became affiliated with the A. P. A., has simply worked for the best interests of the breed and its breeders without regard to precedents or prerogatives of the A. P. A., or anyone or anything else. The club has simply reserved all its own rights and privileges, and continues to use and enjoy them without regard to the A. P. A.



The Practical Result of the Election of Mr. Bryant.

“MEANWHILE” the members of the A. P. A. are finding out that under the new order of things they really have no more to say in the election of a president this year than they had under the old order of things last year.

Last year the editor of the *R. P. J.* was “surprised,” (see editorial statement in *R. P. J.*, February, 1906), by an election to the presidency of the A. P. A. Subsequently it transpired that this election came as the result of a “deal.” The R. I. Red men were present at Cincinnati in force to secure a reversal of the action admitting the R. C. R. I. Reds as American Reds. Their support elected Mr. Curtis. That support is said to have been given with the understanding that he would support Mr. Bryant for president this year.

As this election (under the new constitution) approached, Mr. Curtis came out for Mr. H. B. Donovan, of Toronto, Canada. The situation thus created led to interviews between Mr. Bryant and Mr. Curtis when the latter came to Boston last January to attend the show. At the earlier interviews Mr. Curtis was not disposed to look with favor on Mr. Bryant's claims to the candidacy, nor was he in the mood to give any explanation of his attitude.

Those present at the show and informed of the situation continued in a general state of only semi-serious expectancy to see what time, etc., would bring forth. No one here was surprised when toward the end of the week it was announced that Mr. Donovan would decline to run, and that Mr. Curtis would support the Bryant candidacy. We here in New England know Mr. Bryant as a man in every way able to look out for himself. Some of us may indulge a slight curiosity as to the precise method by which the change was wrought, or what all-powerful argument was used, but none of us would at any time entertain any uncertainty about Mr. Bryant's giving such an account of his candidacy, if he ran in opposition to Mr. Donovan, that the contest over the secretary-treasurer's office would seem mild by comparison.

Now we would like to have the opinion of the *R. P. J.* on the continued publication of the club standard by the R. I. Red Club. If it is not right for the club thus to continue a policy and practice that conflicts with A. P. A. interests, and that if followed by only a few others of the strongest specialty clubs, would deprive the A. P. A. of its principal source of revenue, why has not he, as president of the American Poultry Association taken steps to suppress the club Standard, or discipline the club? If it is right and proper for the R. I. Red Club to issue its own standard, why should not every other club do the same?

We think we do not misrepresent the position of Mr. Bryant when we say that he approves the R. I. Red Club policy of continuing to publish the club Standard, and would not deny other clubs the same privilege, and while our personal regard for Mr. Bryant and certain other candidates leads us to feel an interest in their candidacy, we feel that under existing conditions, constitutional and other, Mr. Bryant was not exactly a logical candidate, and will not exactly fit into the situation.

And in this we see one gleam of hope for the A. P. A., for if the new president does not fit into the scheme of the new constitution, something is going to give way, and we rather think it will not be the incoming president.

We trust no one will find any evidences of malign feeling in this hypothetical prediction. The fact is that in electing Mr. Bryant to the presidency, the A. P. A. has put itself in a position where it cannot consistently oppose the distribution of club Standards practically without cost to the recipients. From his connection with the R. I. Red Club, Mr. Bryant stands as conspicuously as any man could for the general, and substantially free distribution of Standards, and for the actual control of Standards by the interested breeders.

Having elected such a man with such a record its president, the A. P. A., whether consciously and intentionally, or unintentionally and unwittingly, has put the seal of its approval on the course the R. I. Red Club has followed in continuing to issue and distribute the club standard after the breed had been admitted to the American

Poultry Association Standard. It has given the plainest kind of a practical indorsement to the principles that the organized breeders of a breed should make and control the standard for that breed.

We feel free to say that we don't think the association, or any considerable number of the members who voted for Mr. Bryant had any thought of the relation of his candidacy to this question, but that cannot alter the situation now unless the association can in some way put itself on record as condemning what the R. I. Red Club has done. To do that would be to make an exhibition of organized impotence and idiocy quite surpassing any the world has ever seen.

The situation in a nutshell is that the American Poultry Association, as the result of an arrangement made in haste at Cincinnati a year and a half ago, has now elected as president a man who stands conspicuously for a broad and progressive policy in a matter which the association has persistently refused to see from any but its own traditional narrow point of view.



Late Hatching—Late Laying—Late Maturing.

FROM year to year, for some five or six years now, we have had to chronicle and comment on the poor laying in early winter and poor fertility in early spring.

Both of these unfavorable conditions seem to grow progressively worse. We have speculated a little on the cause of these conditions, chiefly in the hope of calling out opinions and getting, if possible, some reasonable explanation for them, but attempts to explain these things have been rare. This condition cannot go on indefinitely. It hurts the business in more ways than one.

As we consider conditions today, and conditions eight, ten, and more years ago, when laying in early winter, and hatching in early spring, were not quite so generally unsatisfactory, the one marked difference we find is in the hatching season. There is a great deal less early hatching and a great deal more late hatching than there used to be. This is especially true in regard to chicks hatched for laying and breeding purposes. Once almost everyone who hatched chickens was in a fever to get some going long before winter was over, and the idea that late chicks were worthless was very prevalent. The early chicks, coming generally in single broods, or small groups, were a great deal of trouble. Considered by themselves they were, perhaps, not worth while. It was found that under favorable conditions late chicks did well, and often laid at an earlier age, and sometimes actually before the earlier chicks.

So gradually there came a change. People quit trying to hatch early, and had no objections to quite late hatches. It has come to this in New England that where in March and April you could hardly visit a poultry plant of any kind without finding young chicks—sometimes well advanced—you can now find many plants where it is late April or May before you will see as many chickens as you used to see in the latter part of March. The same conditions seem to obtain in many other parts of the country, if not through the country generally.

It cannot be doubted that often there is no great advantage in very early chicks, but it occurs to us that there is a phase of the question that has never been brought out. It is this: When poultrymen generally were hatching early chicks, they were getting their matings in trim for good work as soon as spring really opened. Now when we are hatching so many late chicks, we delay matings, and don't get ready soon enough to have the pens working well at the most favorable part of the season. Not only so, but our chicks, being so generally late hatched, (as compared with the old custom), do not reach their best breeding condition at the season most favorable for good results, and we are thus losing a lap every year.

We think that this point is worth investigating. Perhaps our Experiment Club can get something of value on it. If any readers are interested in it, and can make observations bearing on it in their yards at present, we would like to hear from them.



“Which the Same We Do Not Understand.”

THE *Poultry Herald* reports that the enthusiasm in the preliminary organization of a northwest branch of the A. P. A. ran through the states of Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, and Montana like wildfire. As we understand, the ballot for officers of the “temporary organization” was on the universal suffrage basis—any poultryman could vote—in fact, anyone could vote, and we don't quite see from this distance how anyone could be prevented from voting as many persons as he had a mind to.

Originally the *Poultry Herald* sent out several hundred blanks. “Soon,” says the *Herald*, “we were receiving requests for additional blanks, some asking for seventy-five, some for two hundred, some three hundred, and others more than that.”

Now, according to the constitution of the A. P. A.: “The membership of branch associations shall be made up of life, associate, or society members of the American Poultry Association.”

Here is a puzzle. If the constitution of an organization provides that branches shall be organized in a certain way, how can such a branch be legally organized in any other way?

In the territory covered by this proposed branch, there are now certain persons and an association, (the only one according to the last published proceedings), who have the right—and the exclusive right—to organize themselves and their states into a branch association, and elect officers. From the last report it would appear that there are about a score of persons legally qualified to participate in the organization of this branch. Why, then, is it necessary to go outside of the constitution and form a temporary organization by the votes of persons who are not members?

Another puzzling thing is the marked contrast between the attitude of these outsiders voting in a “temporary” set of officers for a branch, and the members of the A. P. A. voting for nominees for officers of the parent organization. There were less than three hundred votes cast in the A. P. A. caucus, yet here is mention made of “blocks” of over three hundred blanks sent out in an election for temporary officers. Doesn't it strike you as queer? And won't it be interesting to watch the subsequent proceedings, and see what proportion of these hundreds of outsiders cough up the \$10?

And why, if a branch association can be organized in this way, may not any member of the association organize a temporary set of officers for the old association, by the votes of the poultrymen outside of it?



Fanciers' Information Bureau.

Conducted by A. C. SMITH, Assistant Editor.

In this department, Mr. Smith will answer questions relating to the description, breeding and exhibition of thoroughbred fowls. Readers whose questions are urgent will receive replies promptly by mail if they enclose 2c. stamp.

Omissions (?) of the Standard (E. R. N.)—"I would like to ask why there are no Orpingtons but the Single Comb Buff described in the American Standard of Perfection? How many varieties of Orpingtons are there? Why is it that the Standard does not mention Columbian Wyandottes and R. C. Rhode Island Reds?"

You have overlooked the fact that Single Comb Black and Single Comb White Orpingtons are mentioned in the Standard. You will find mention of these on page 150. Of course the shape and general characteristics are the same as for the Buff. There are, of course, no rose comb Orpingtons. All Orpingtons have single comb. If you look on page 74 of the Standard, you will see that Single Comb and Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds are both mentioned, although it does seem that the Rose Combs are not described as fully as the Single Comb, as nothing is said about them separately. Again on page 65a and 65b, you will find a reproduction of Columbian Wyandottes, as well as description of the same on page 63.

Influence of Female on the Male. (G. W. R.)—"My flock consists of pure bred White Wyandottes. Will the purity of breed of the chickens hatched from this flock be affected in the least if the male is permitted to pay attentions to a mongrel flock of hens?"

If you confine your hatches to eggs laid by the White Wyandotte hens, and no other male has access to the flock, you need not worry about the purity of the breed. At the same time it is a good plan to keep the male with his White Wyandotte mates exclusively. I see no advantage in letting him run with hens of another breed.

Mating Black Fowls for Color. (B. L.)—"Would it be better to mate a S. C. Black Orpington cockerel with a good greenish sheen on feathers to a female that is a dull black, to mating a female with good greenish sheen to him? The object is to get away from the purple tinge. Any information on this subject will be thankfully received."

The question which you bring up is one on which the old breeders and those of the present day differ. The idea twenty-five years ago was that a bird with a green sheen should never be mated to such, as it would surely be productive of the purple and bronze bars. The method was then to mate a bird showing abundant green sheen to one of a dead, cold black shade. The later idea is to mate birds that show the greenish sheen together. My own experience in mating black birds has been altogether too short to determine for myself which method is the surer. In the case you mention I should give the female with the green sheen the preference if she was as free from purple and bronze as the other, but if the coal black one was also free from bronze and purple, I should use both.

Anconas. (J. M. R.)—"Can you tell me about the qualities of the Anconas? Are they hardy as chicks and fowls? Are they easily yarded, or wild like a Leghorn? Are they considered as good layers as Leghorns, and do they mature early? Are they a good table fowl?"

I have never bred Anconas. I do not know much about them, only in a general way. Having seen them in the show room, I can say that they are, as a rule, as large as a good sized Leghorn. I might say they are larger than the average Leghorn that you see, but there are strains of Leghorns that run fully as large as the Ancona. I have never seen them raised, and do not know for a fact whether they are hardy or not, but do not know of any

reason why they should not be. As most of the birds I have seen in the show room are well filled out in body, and have a healthy, alert appearance, it would seem to indicate that they must have been good growing, healthy chickens. A fowl that has had a spell of sickness or has been slow in growing will show it when it is matured, and on that basis I think it is safe to say they are hardy as chicks. The breeders of Anconas claim they are fully as good layers, and I should expect they were a fair table fowl, but not, of course, the best. A large Leghorn which will go five pounds and sometimes six is a pretty fair table bird, though of course the comparatively shorter and plumper bodies are preferred by epicures.

One who has kept Anconas for ten years informs us that they are great layers, and much like the Leghorns in that respect, as well as for table fowls. He claims that they are tamer than Leghorns, and more active at the same time. The writer can not imagine a more active or industrious fowl than a good vigorous strain of Leghorns. This breeder says of the Anconas: "They are great rangers, and always happy, being constant singers. Anyone keeping Anconas will never be lonesome."

Buff and Brown Leghorns. (C. S.)—"Will you kindly let me know if the Buff Leghorn is superior to the Brown Leghorn as an egg producer, or in size?"

I do not think the Buff Leghorn can be considered to be superior to Brown as egg producers. The matter of egg production, whether of Brown or Buff is largely due to the strain of fowl, as much to this as to the variety. The size also depends upon the strain largely. Buff Leghorns on the average, however, are larger.

A Great Laying Record. (H. V. F.)—"I have six White Plymouth Rock hens which are now just two years old. In their pullet year these six birds laid 1314 eggs, an average of 217 eggs each, and following that up to date have laid 274 eggs, or 45 $\frac{2}{3}$ each in the past four months. From 66 of their daughters I have 34 birds that are on the way to beat 200 eggs in their first year. I will have about 350 or 400 of their daughters and granddaughters to breed from next spring, and have no further use for the old hens, as I am afraid they would not do much the third breeding season, owing to their very prolific record so far. Do you think it would be advisable to hold them over another breeding season?"

You will probably get better results from one and two year old hens than from three year old hens, both as to egg production and as breeding stock. If the hens in question have the records you claim for them, and by this I don't mean to doubt your word in the least, I should think they would be valuable for some of your neighbors who have not as good a laying strain for breeders, even if they are three years old.

Best Fowl for a Greenhorn. (J. A. B.)—"Will you kindly answer this question in the enclosed stamped envelope? What is the best single strain or breed for a greenhorn to commence the poultry business with?"

Your question is short and direct, but a difficult one to answer briefly, and if you had asked me which was the best all-round, all-purpose fowl I should tell you the Barred Plymouth Rock, or some member of the Plymouth Rock family. If you asked me which bird will do the best with the handling of a greenhorn, I must say it all depends upon the greenhorn. If you want to get good layers I should advise you to get a large strain of one of

(Continued on page 288).

Don't Lose the Chicks

Remember these early hatches represent the early layers and the large roasting chickens that bring the high prices next summer. It costs from one to two cents each to feed them on our feed until they are four to five weeks old, and you should raise them all after they reach that age. IS THIS TOO EXPENSIVE?

Can you afford to take chances with your early pullets, trying to save a fraction of a cent on their cost during the most critical time in their lives? Chicks well started are half grown, and our feed saves more than one-half the time and ALL THE WORRY.

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This chick feed costs no more than the other kinds—but compare the analysis.

Analysis as given by the Massachusetts Hatch Experiment Station:

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SEE TESTIMONIAL.

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Magnolia, Mass., Feb. 25, 1907.
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Magnolia Poultry Farm, C. O. BULLINGS, Prop.

*This is the shredded fish.

Here are the prices, freight paid east of the Mississippi river, 200 lbs., \$5.00; 500 lbs., \$12.00; 1000 lbs., \$23.50; 2000 lbs., \$46.00.

No white diarrhea, bowel trouble, indigestion, cramps, or other ailments where the meat and cereal combination is used. You Can't Lose Them if You Follow Our Directions.

We take all the risk. It is up to you to make a start toward POULTRY PROSPERITY. Try our way and our feeds, and results are certain.

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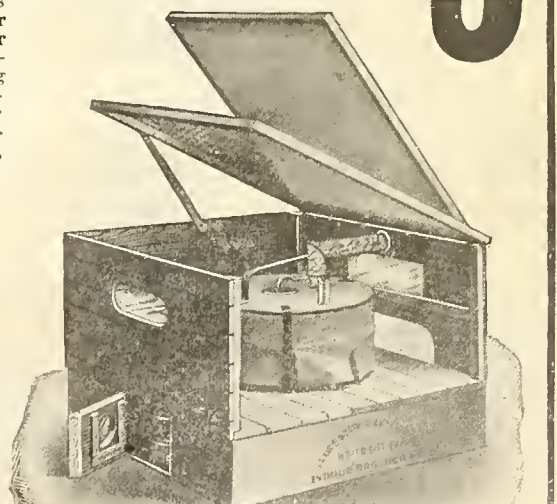
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showing it in several forms and describing its many useful adaptations. With the No. 5 chicks can be raised during June and July unusually successful. We will also gladly mail our 1907 Incubator catalog which tells why the Prairie State hatches extra large, strong chicks with greater ease and certainty.

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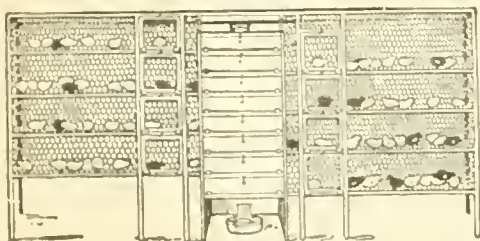
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S. C. WHITES, 240 to 252.
R. C. WHITE, White, large, and equal to Brown as layers.
WHITE WYANDOTTES, a big pure white winning strain. Record 196 eggs.
Barred and Buff Rocks, Kulp quality.
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WHITE ROCKS R.I. REDS
BUFF ORPINGTONS

\$1 per 13; \$6 per 100

Infertile eggs replaced at half price.

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Nursery Brooder House for Ducks on Farm of Weber Bros., Wrentham, Mass.

Incubation Experiments at Ontario Station.

FROM the thirty-second annual report of the Ontario Agricultural College we take the following interesting report of the valuable incubation experiments conducted by Prof. W. R. Graham, head of the poultry department at that institution:

Incubation.

Last year we mentioned in our report some observations in regard to what was called white diarrhea or non-absorption of the yolk. It was mentioned there that we considered one of the causes to be a lack of ventilation in the incubator room. Our experience this year, also the reports that have been sent in by one experiment station, and by individual operators, seems to go to prove that a strong odor of coal oil in the incubator or room is bad; at least, under these conditions, machines gave poor results, but when the room was well ventilated no bad results were noticeable. These results were reported by a number, but there are a few places where the ventilation appeared to have no effect.

We have found the incubator question to be very complicated, and after careful consideration we decided, with the aid of the department of physics and chemistry, to make very careful tests both in natural and artificial incubation. We wished first to find out what a hen does during the process of hatching, as regards temperature, evaporation, and air conditions, both as to composition and circulation. This has taken a large amount of detail work. Our results are nowhere near complete, but we have made considerable progress. From our experiments so far we find hens can hatch chickens under a wide variation as to evaporation, but the point is, what of the vigor of the stock so produced? We hope to follow this closely next season. We have operated incubators at high and low temperatures, machines with very moist air, and with very dry air, etc. It is impossible, at present, to draw definite conclusions, but I feel that we are gaining considerable information that will be very useful in our experiments from year to year.

Below are given tables that may interest many. In the report of the physics department will be found some information on the subject.

INCUBATING EGGS BY HENS.

KIND OF NEST USED.	No. of eggs set.	No. of infertile eggs.	No. of decayed eggs.	No. of fully formed chicks (dead in shell).	No. of chicks hatched.	Average evaporation of those that hatched.	Highest evaporation of any egg that hatched.	Lowest evaporation of any egg hatched.	Hatch of total set.	Hatch of the fertile eggs.
On ground beneath trees	15	3	1	2	9	12.6	16.9	9.9	60	73+
On ground beneath artichokes	15	2	..	1	12	9.6	12.9	7.5	80	91+
On ground beneath a large box	15	4	..	..	11	10.17	17.7	7.0	73+	100
On ground in open field, some protection from long grass	15	2	..	2	11	11.4	14.2	8.2	73	84+
Total	60	11	1	5	43	10.9	..	..	71+	87+
On about six inches of moist earth in a box inside building	15	0	1	..	12	11.5	21.1	7.5	80	91+
.. .. .	15	3	3	..	9	10.92	14.4	8.6	60	75
.. .. .	15	1*	1	..	12	11.23	13.80	8.40	80	91+
.. .. .	15	1*	1	1	11	13.86	17.5	11.	73	84
Total	60	5*	6	1	44	11.9	..	..	73+	85
On chaff in box inside building	15	1*	7	..	6	11.91	16.3	10.5	40	50
On chaff in box inside building, box two feet above floor	15	1*	2	..	12	12.7	16.7	10.4	80	85+
On chaff in box inside building, The box about four inches above the floor. The floor of the box was not tight	15	1	1	2	11	12.95	15.3	10.4	73	78+
.. .. .	15	2*	1	1	10	15.58	16.40	11.40	66	83
.. .. .	15	3	1	3	8	19.4	27.1	10.2	53	66
Total	100	2*	5	6	41	15.15	..	..	68+	77+
Set in a box inside a building, Box lined with rubber cloth.	15	2	..	..	12	10.9	15.5	8.3	80	100

*Broken. †Infertile.

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MACHINE.	No. of weighed eggs.	No. of infertile eggs.	No. of decayed eggs.	No. of fully formed dead in shell.	No. of chicks hatched.	Average evaporation of the hatched eggs.	Highest evaporation of the hatched eggs.	Lowest evaporation of the hatched eggs.	Percentage hatched of the selected eggs.	Percentage hatched of the fertile selected eggs.	Percentage hatched of the entire machine.	Percentage hatched of fertile eggs of entire machine.
New Prairie State No. 1 Moisture Machine	30	4	3	6	17	9.1	13.7	5.9	56.6	65.4	61	70
	15	4	1	2	8	9.25	11.5	7.1	53.3	72.7	50	68
Model No. 2 Incubator	15	2	1	2	10	16.3	24.5	11.7	66	76.9	48	70
	15	3	1	2	10	16.12	18.6	12.7	66	83.3	51	75.4
Chatham Incubator No. 3; no moisture used	15	2	1	3	10	14.0	17.7	10.2	66	76.9	47	65
	15	2	1	1	11	13.81	15.7	12.3	73	84.6	54	64.9
Open bottom No. 4	15	4	1	2	8	15.37	19.2	11.9	53.3	72.7	45.7	65
Prairie State	15	2	3	1	10	15.75	18.9	12.7	66	76.9	60.6	75
Chatham Incubator No. 5, moisture applied from the top	15	1	1	3	10	12	16.9	8.6	66	71.4	57.4	71
Chatham Incubator No. 5, moisture applied from bottom.	15	1	1	1	12	11.1	21.2	6.9	80	85.7	61.7	76.3

These should not be considered experiments to determine the value of different makes of incubators.

There was some variation in the quality of the eggs used, especially machines Nos. 1, 5, and 6. Machines Nos. 2, 3, and 4 had eggs very similar in quality.

Machines Nos. 1, 5, and 6 hatched chicks that in appearance were similar to those hatched by hens, being large and very fluffy. This is especially true of Machine No. 1.

The selected eggs were laid by trap nest hens. All machines in these tests were operated at a temperature of about 101° on the eggs. The eggs were carefully weighed on the day they were set, and on the 5th, 10th, 15th, and 18th days of incubation.

The percentage evaporation was figured from the loss in weight for the eighteen days. In nearly all cases the selected eggs hatched better than the rest of the machine, probably due to the selected eggs being from better individuals. It will be noticed that there is a wide variation in the evaporation of the eggs hatched in the same machine even when laid by the same hen. Eggs laid by the same hen hatched under a wide variation in evaporation under different methods of incubation.

From these tests it would appear that hatchable eggs may be hatched between an evaporation of 27% and 5.9%.

INDIVIDUALITY OF EGGS LAID BY THE SAME HEN IN EVAPORATION AND IN HATCHABILITY.

Hen's number.	How incubated.	Percentage evaporation.	Result.
5142	Machine No. 1,	8.0	Hatched.
5142	Machine No. 1,	8.2	Decayed.
5142	Machine No. 1,	5.9	Hatched.
5142	Machine No. 1,	6.6	Hatched.
5905	Machine No. 1,	7.8	Fully formed, dead in shell.
5905	Machine No. 1,	8.9	Fully formed, dead in shell.
5905	Machine No. 1,	8.3	Hatched.
5905	Machine No. 1,	8.4	Hatched.
234	Hen on ground	13.0	Hatched.
234	Machine No. 5,	10.0	Hatched.
234	Machine No. 6,	8.3	Hatched.
234	Hen on raised nest,	11.3	Hatched.
234	Hen on board and straw nest,	9.6	Chick about one-half formed.
234	Machine No. 4,	17.8	Hatched.
234	Machine No. 3,	10.2	Hatched.
234	Machine No. 2,	14.1	Fully formed, dead in shell.
50	Hen on raised nest,	23.5	Hatched.
50	Hen on raised nest,	20.0	Fully formed, dead in shell.
50	Machine No. 3,	13.6	Hatched.
50	Hen on raised nest,	14.5	Fully formed, dead in shell.
50	Hen on raised nest,	12.3	Hatched.
50	Hen on raised nest,	14.2	Hatched.
50	Hen on ground,	11.6	Hatched.
50	Hen on ground,	7.3	Fully formed, dead in shell.
50	Hen on ground,	7.2	Fully formed, dead in shell.
7099	Machine No. 5,	19.7	Fully formed, dead in shell.
7099	Machine No. 6,	15.1	Hatched.
7099	Hen on raised nest,	16.7	Hatched.
7099	Hen on board and straw nest,	14.3	Hatched.
7099	Hen on earth nest,	21.1	Hatched.
7099	Machine No. 3,	21.7	Fully formed, dead (a deformed chick).
7099	Machine No. 2,	22.6	Hatched.
7099	Hen on rubber nest,	15.5	Hatched.
7099	Hen on ground,	12.9	Hatched.
7099	Machine No. 1,	11.3	Hatched.
7099	Hen on ground,	14.4	Hatched.
7099	Hen on ground indoors,	17.5	Hatched.
7099	Hen on ground indoors,	15.1	Hatched.

I cannot state as to the vitality of the chicks so hatched at this time. I would prefer keeping the evaporation nearer to the hens which were set out of doors upon the ground. It appears to me that this is nearer nature, and the chicks so hatched did well in the majority of hatches. There was a large per cent of carbonic acid gas under the hens in the air around the eggs. The temperature of the air was about 101° F., and the relative humidity was somewhat less than the air in the room.

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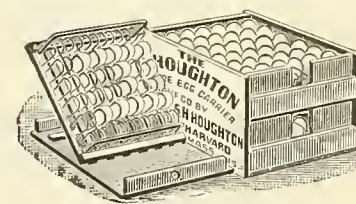
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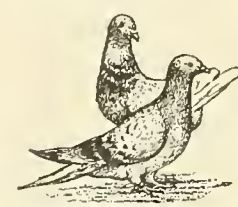
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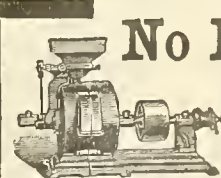
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MARKET REVIEW.

BOSTON.

From Boston Produce Market Report, May 29, 1907.

Eggs.

Receipts today, 12,142 cases; same time last year, 10,142 cases; previous six days, 61,500 cases; same time last year, 45,744 cases.

Quotations at Mark.

Fancy, common, extra, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

Storage packed—

Michigan, extra, fancy, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

Dressed Poultry.

Receipts today, 455 packages; same day last year, 482 packages; receipts six days, 2,355 packages; same time last year, 6,149 packages.

Choice northern and eastern fowls in light supply at 16c. Nearby broilers steady and unchanged. Green ducks in light supply. Squabs plenty.

Fresh Killed Northern and Eastern—

Fowls, choice, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

Nearby Broilers—

Choice 3 1/2 to 4 lbs. to pair, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

Ice-packed

Turkeys, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

Live Poultry.

Receipts are light, and choice eastern fowls in good demand at 15c. Small lots of spring chickens sell at 25c to 28c, as to quality.

Fowls, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

NEW YORK.

From the Producers' Price Current, May 29, 1907.

Eggs.

Receipts today, 24,880 cases; last six days, 179,096; previous six days, 158,092.

N. Y. Mercantile Exchange Official Quotations.

Fresh gathered, extras, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

Dressed Poultry.

Receipts today, 84 packages; last six days, 9,434; previous six days, 11,311; corresponding six days last year, 14,007.

FRESH KILLED—ICED.

Turkeys
Hens, average best, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

Broilers—

Philadelphia, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair, per lb., 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

Fowls—

Western, dry picked, fancy med. wts., 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

Other Poultry—

Old cocks, dry picked, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

Live Poultry.

N. Y. Live Poultry Commission Merchants
Protective Association Official Quotations.
Spring chickens, per lb., 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

Roosters, young and old, per lb., 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

PHILADELPHIA.

From special market report of the Philadelphia Produce Exchange, May 21, 1907.

Eggs.

Pa. and nearby firsts, at mark, free cases, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

Pa. and nearby firsts, at mark, free cases, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

Dressed Poultry.

Fresh Killed—
Fowls, choice, small and medium, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

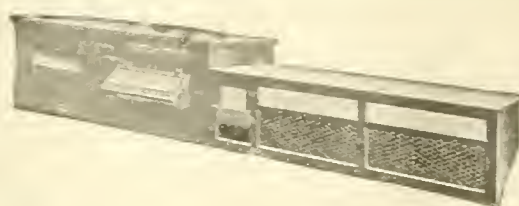
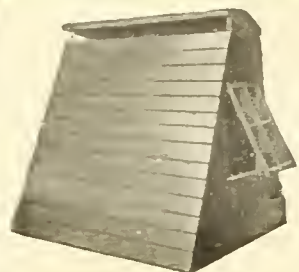
Live Poultry.

Fowls, choice, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

Spring chickens, weighing 1 1/2 lbs. each, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

"The man who could edit a paper to please everybody went to heaven a long time ago, but hell still yawns for the numerous individuals who think they could do it."—*Printers' Ink.*

Some advertisers regard certain advertising mediums as miracle working incubators. They put in a little bantam egg and expect to hatch a whale.—*Agricultural Advertising.*



YOU CAN BUY POULTRY SUPPLIES DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER

To save you money and time; to lessen freight charges and insure quick delivery, we maintain seven places of business—offices and warehouses, the addresses of which are given below. It is well known that Cyphers Poultry Supplies are the best. Therefore we both save you money and give you quality. There's just as much difference in lasting quality of poultry supplies as in clothing. It pays to get the best, especially when you get them at the same price as inferior goods. Agents all over the world sell our supplies. Ask your local dealer for Cyphers goods and accept no other. If he does not sell them, please write our nearest branch office. We manufacture and offer directly to you

Everything For Poultrykeepers BROODERS FOUR STYLES AND SIZES INCUBATORS SIX STYLES AND SIZES

Portable Houses
Brood Coops
Chick Shelters
Brooder Stoves
Chick Markers
Bone Cutters
Shipping Coops
Leg Bands
Egg Packages
Egg Testers
Spray Pumps
Powder Guns
Wire Fencing

Scratching Food
Developing Food
Chick Food
Forcing Food
Laying Food
Short-Cut Alfalfa
Shredded Alfalfa
Meated Alfalfa
Full-Nest Egg Food
Nodi-Charcoal
Poultry Remedies
Lice Powder
Lice Paint

Napcreol (Disinfectant)
Ovinaphthol Nest

MILK CANS ROB YOU

Look through a microscope at milk set to cream in pans or cans and you'll see how they rob you. You'll see the caseine—the cheese part—forming a spider web all through the milk. You'll see this web growing thicker and thicker until it forms solid curd. How can you expect all the cream to rise through that? It can't. This



caseine web catches a third to half the cream. You stand that loss just as long as you use pans or cans for they haven't enough skimming force to take out all the cream. But, just the minute you commence using Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator, you stop that loss.

Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separators have 10,000 times more skimming force than pans or cans, and twice as much as any other separator. They get all the cream—get it quick—get it free from dirt and in the best condition for making Gilt Edge Butter. Caseine don't bother the Tubular. The Tubular is positively certain to greatly increase your dairy profits, so write at once for catalog I-302 and our valuable free book, "Business Dairying."

The Sharples Separator Co.
West Chester, Pa.
Toronto, Can. Chicago, Ill.

The Editor's Question Box.

In this department the editor will answer miscellaneous questions on poultry topics, and all special requests for his personal views which can be answered briefly. Inquiries will be answered as promptly as possible and as nearly as may be in the order in which they are received.

Poultry Keeping for a College Graduate. (H. S. H.)—"I am a college graduate, single, age 23. I intend to make poultry keeping my business. My plan is to get a position on some up to date farm, and remain two or three years until I have thoroughly learned the business. Now, in the advertisement I am going to put in FARM-POULTRY, would you advise me to mention that I am a college graduate? I am not entering this business because I cannot do anything else but because I love that sort of work better, and as proof will say that at present I am earning \$85 per month. Also would I be asking too much if I estimated myself as worth \$20 per month to my employer?"

I do not think it would be of any special advantage to Mr. H. to state in his advertisement that he is a college graduate. There is no necessary relation between that fact and the value of his services on a poultry plant. As to the money value of his services at present I would say that without skill in poultry keeping and with his possible ability in that line an unknown quantity, he could expect at the outset the usual wages of an unskilled laborer in the community in which he secured employment. That would be in most parts of the country at present about twenty dollars per month with board. I do not know from Mr. H.'s question whether he means \$20 with board, or \$20 without board. In the latter case, it would be assumed that he was working for less than the full value of a man's work for the sake of learning the business. This is sometimes done, but I question whether it is a good plan. It seems to me that if a man has not in him the making of a pretty good poultryman the arrangement is likely to be disadvantageous to the poultryman employing him, and if the man is capable, it is disadvantageous to him, because he could undoubtedly get work elsewhere, and learn as much while earning more. It is a question on which I would like to have the views of those who have had experience from either side.

Another matter on which I would like to have opinions and experiences is in regard to the advisability of a young man in Mr. H.'s situation leaving the work in which he is engaged, and taking up poultry keeping as a business, because he likes it, or thinks he does. If the business he is now in is one for which he has fitted, and which offers opportunity for advancement, I would advise him not to change. Am I right, or am I wrong? Will some of those who have done what he proposes do to answer?

Space for R. I. Reds. (G. O. F.)—"How many R. I. Reds could be properly cared for and not be crowded during the winter in a hen house 11 x 40 ft. floor space? How many square feet do they require generally as a rule in the winter for each hen? Could a larger number be kept in same size house?"

A house of that size would accommodate about 100 Reds, and not many more Leghorns. Where hens are confined much of the time in winter allow four to six square feet floor space to each fowl in a large flock, and a good sized house. In a small house more space per fowl must be given. "Average space" is an uncertain basis of estimate of house capacity, because the actual space available for each hen is not the average, but the whole floor less what the others are occupying.

Two Hundred Hens to the Acre. (P. N.)—"In your May 1st issue you advise F. W. F. to get a farm of 50 to 100 acres for 1000 laying hens. Now I have studied "Poultry-Craft," and have done some figuring myself. I am working hard in

the city, and save all I can, and in a few years hope to own an egg farm myself. I figured I would keep 200 laying hens on one acre, or 1000 hens on 5 acres in a climate near Los Angeles, Cal. I intend to have yards 50 x 100 ft. each, having an open front house of 10 x 10 ft. for 20 to 25 fowls; let these fowls have the run of the south side (50 x 100 ft.) one year, and the run of the north side (50 x 100) the following year, leaving one side simply for grass or alfalfa one year. Does this sweeten the soil of the yard? I also intend to buy ready mixed food, and use the hopper feeding method."

What Mr. N. proposes can be done—for awhile. How long, depends on the land and the man. But the man who keeps hens by intensive methods works much harder for what he gets—I think—and runs heavier risks than the man who distributes his stock well over a large farm. As I have met them, hundreds of them, successful and unsuccessful, in the last ten years, I have found that with rare exceptions those who go into poultry keeping as a business on five to ten acres of land, with no chance to get more adjoining land as they need it, conclude at some time that it was a mistake to become established where there was no room to expand.

A Feeding Problem. (J. L.)—"The articles I can buy here for chickens are: whole corn, 80 cents a bushel by the bag; cracked corn, kiln-dried, 2 cents a pound; wheat, \$1.25 a bushel by the bag; oats, 60 cents a bushel by the bag. The corn—owing to the very wet season—is moldy; oats have a great deal of waste as well as hulls not very good for digestion. I use wheat as the staple diet; put the whole corn in the oven and brown it before cracking. Can I do better, and provide some change of diet? Barley by special order, would be very expensive."

Mr. L. is located in North Carolina, where it would not be advisable to feed whole corn to any considerable extent at this season, unless fowls can have good range with abundance of green and animal food, in which case they can stand anything. Cracked corn and wheat, bushel for bushel, have about the same actual feeding value; the uncertain element in the problem is the cost of brown-ing and cracking the corn at home. That is a point Mr. L. will have to determine for himself. There would seem to be enough difference in price of the corn and wheat to warrant some extra trouble in preparing the corn, but if it is either too expensive or too troublesome, I would give wheat almost exclusively.

Light Yolks. (F. F. D.)—"Will you kindly advise me as to the cause of light yolks? Are they due to methods of feeding, or are they peculiar to a breed?"

Something of both. On the same feeding the yolks of the eggs of Leghorns and other layers of white shelled eggs are usually lighter colored than the yolks of the eggs of hens that lay darker shelled eggs. The yolks of hens fed corn and green food are darker than those which get little or none of those articles. Feeding does not seem to have the same influence on color of shell that it has on color of yolk, while continued laying does not (if food which would give color to the yolk is supplied) seem to appreciably affect the color of the yolk.

Look up the "50 books for 50 cents" offer on cover, and see if it interests you.

Knowing when to stop is the secret of safe advertising; but not stopping too soon is the secret of successful advertising.—Agricultural Advertising.

Don't Push

The horse can draw the load without help, if you reduce friction to almost nothing by applying

Mica Axle Grease

to the wheels. No other lubricant ever made wears so long and saves so much horse power. Next time try MICA AXLE GREASE. Standard Oil Co. Incorporated



BONNIE BRAE New Rochelle, N. Y.

Breeders of strictly high class Single and Rose Comb White Leghorns, White Wyandottes, White and Barred Plymouth Rocks, and Pekin Ducks. Sixty-five ribbons and two silver cups won at the last Poughkeepsie, Danbury, Walden, and Madison Square Garden shows. Eggs for hatching now ready in any quantity at \$6 to \$8 per 100; \$1.50 and \$2 per sitting. Eighty percent fertility guaranteed. Send for free circular. Choice breeding cockerels and Pekin Ducks still on hand in any quantity. Largest plant in vicinity of New York city. Incubators, 10,000 eggs capacity.



POULTRY COMFORT

means poultry profit. Keep your fowls healthy and free from lice with

Rust's Lice-Killing Powder
Prices: 10c, 25c, 50c, and \$1.00 at dealers. Valuable booklet and egg-record free.
Wm. Rust & Sons, (Established 1854)
Dept. E, New Brunswick, N.J.

CRESCENT BARRED P. ROCKS

Have won more prizes than all their competitors during the past three years. Over 125 regular and special; 25 1sts in Springfield, Middletown, Dalton, North Adams, and Pittsfield. If you want winners buy eggs and stock from

CRESCENT HILL POULTRY YARD.
259 Central Street, Springfield, Mass.
Dr. CLARK HILL, Proprietor.



Whitewashing

and disinfecting with the new "Kant-Klog" Sprayer gives twice the results with same labor and fluid. Also for spraying trees, vines, vegetables, &c.

Booklet free. Address
ROCHESTER SPRAY PUMP CO.,
Rochester N.Y. 24 East Ave.

Wide Awake Poultry Farm.

Breeding White Rocks exclusively for nine years. Bred to lay and bred to win. Recent winnings—At Wilkes Barre, 1906, 1 cock; 1 pen; 2 and 3 pullets; White Rock club badge; best cock; best pen. Scranton, '06—2 pullet; 3 cock; 3 hen. Scranton, '07—2 and 4 pen. Eggs \$1.50 to \$3 per 15. Incu. eggs \$5 per 100; 75 per cent fertile guaranteed.

G. W. SWARTS, Ariel, Pa.

Parsons' Pills

Doctors recommend them for Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, all Liver and Bowel Complaints. They cleanse the blood of all impurities. Mild in their action. Of great benefit to delicate women. One pill is a dose. Thirty pills in a bottle enclosed in wood—25 cents; five bottles, \$1.00. Sold everywhere or sent post-paid.

J. S. JOHNSON & COMPANY, Boston, Mass.

Sick Chickens

Keep your chickens in dry, comfortable quarters and they'll be comparatively safe against disease. If they do get sick, the right remedies quickly bring them about.

Madoc Gape Cure is quick and sure; for severe cases use a **Gape Worm Extractor**. Different **scup cures**—all good. **Lice Killers**—easy to apply and do the work thoroughly. My **Illustrated Poultry Supply Book** tells about the various remedies, colony houses, the best foods and other helpful supplies. Write for it—free. Ask me to help you solve your problems.

STOKES' SEED STORE

WALTER P. STOKES, of late Johnson & Stokes
219 Market Street, Philadelphia

EGGS "Ringlet" strain \$1 per 15. Blue ribbon winners. E. C. Hewitt, Granville, N.Y.

To say, when writing advertisers, "SAW AD. IN FARM-POULTRY," will benefit you—please them—and help us.

POULTRYMEN-AGENTS

Classified Advertisements

Classified advertisement only will be inserted in the columns and made pay other than the initial word or name allowed. No advertisement containing less than **TWO** lines will be accepted. A part of lines will be charged as one full line. No limit to number of lines and may contain. An advertiser can divide his copy and have an ad. under many headings, as he wishes. Cost of classified advertising will be at a uniform rate of **25 cents per line**, each and every insertion; no less price per line for any number of lines or times ordered. Copy will be changed as often as desired without extra cost. About seven ordinary words make a line. Initials and figures count as words. We classify the headings in alphabetical order, the value of which arrangement to the advertiser is at once apparent, enabling the buyer to immediately locate advertisements of any particular kind in which he may be interested.

WANTED

Your credit is good with us. **START A BUSINESS OF YOUR OWN**—we trust you with the goods and help get the customers. **PURITAN POULTRY REMEDIES** are famous—sell them—handle the best. We start you in a good paying business of your own to tide you over the dull summer months when your egg business drops off and when "it is all going out and nothing coming in." If honest, write for our novel **CREDIT TERMS** and full particulars. All goods sent prepaid.
D. A. deLima & Co., Incorporated,
Sole Distributors,
291 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

BANTAMS.

BANTAMS, 20 varieties; circular 2 cent stamp. A. A. Fenn, Box 42, Delavan, Wis.

BANTAM eggs from my best. Send for mating list today. Charles Fisk, Middletown, Conn.

BUFF and Black Cochins eggs, \$1 per 13. Geo. Monroe, Jr., Dryden, N. Y.

LIGHT BRAHMA and Buff Cochins Bantams. \$2.50 and \$3 per pair, bred from Boston prize winners. T. H. Litchman, 53 Warren St., Lawrence, Mass.

BRAHMAS.

LIGHT Brahmans on y. Hardy stock, bred for winter layers. Selected eggs \$1 for 13; \$3 for 100. Haystack Mountain Farm, Norfolk, Conn.

LIGHT BRAHMAS exclusively, winners at the large shows. Eggs from six grand matings, \$3 for 14. Balch & Brown, Box 364, Manchester, Conn.

LIGHT Brahmans, good stock, eggs \$1.50 for 13; \$5 for 100. J. R. Hatch, Cliftondale, Mass.

BREEDING STOCK.

ALL BREEDS of live pure bred poultry, pigeons, pheasants, turkeys, rabbits, Belgian hares, guinea pigs, cats, and all pet stock. A complete list in our large 162-page catalogue. Excelsior Wire and Poultry Supply Co., Dept. L, 26 and 28 Vesey St., New York City.

EGGS, EGGS, from our prize winning heavy laying White Wyandottes and Barred Plymouth Rocks at half price after April 15, \$1 per 13. Quality and good hatch guaranteed. Crystal Poultry Farm, R. F. D., Washington, N. J.

A CHANCE that comes but once in a lifetime, to buy stock suitable for exhibition or breeding from Buff and Partridge Plymouth Rocks, Buff and Columbian Wyandottes, Buff Leghorns, White Orpington, R. and S. Comb Buff and White Orpington, \$7 a trio. Rowland G. Buffinton, Somerset, Mass.

HENS, 20 good laying hens to sell at 75 cts. each. A. W. Waite, Morrisville, Vt.

CHARCOAL.

CHARCOAL, \$1.50 per ton, freight prepaid to any station east of Mississippi river. Six sizes to choose from; write for samples. Thomas Bros. Co., Beach St. and Columbia Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

CHARCOAL, Medium fine or granulated \$1.75 per ton. Freight paid east of the Mississippi. The Park & Pollard Co., Canal St., Boston.

CHARCOAL, in any quantity. W. P. Potter, 157 Plainfield St., Prov., R. I.

CHICKS.

EGGS, 1000 sitting; several breeds; long shipped 24 hours distance. H. Guelpa, Chelsea, Mass.

1000 Barred Rock chicks, 100 cts.; \$9 per 100; sent. R. H. Loveland, Lamar, Clinton Co., Pa.

WHITE LEGHORN day old chicks, \$10 per 100; \$90 per 1000; safe arrival guaranteed; circular. Jersey Poultry Farm, C. Garden, N. Y.

CHICKENS, R. I. Reds, 211 egg strain, 1 lb. each. Also eggs from this noted strain. Send for price list and circular giving Red's origin, history, how to feed for greatest results. T. N. Smith, Atholboro Falls, Mass.

NESTFUL OF YOUNG CHICKS, shipped with "The Little Red Hen" brooder, or separately. All leading varieties. Distance no objection. Winfield, Beech & Company, Salem, N. Y.

BABY chicks, 100 Little R. C. Reds ready to ship at once; 100 Fishel W. P. Reds due June 15; also choice breeding pen of Fishel Reds reasonable. M. R. Gould, Granville, N. Y.

DOGS.

THOROUGHbred Scotch Collie pups that can't be beat, \$5. A. H. Ramek, Rock, Pa.

DUCKS.

350 PREMIUM PEKIN DUCKS for sale at \$1 each while they last. Eggs \$4 the 100. Stamp for reply. McIvor Duck Farm, Joliet, Ills.

JERSEY STRAIN Pekin ducks won at Phila., Paterson and Bridgeton. Eggs \$1.50 for 12; \$2.50 for 25. Springer Bros., R. R. 45, Bridgeton, N. J.

INDIAN RUNNER ducks, the all purpose, all seasons, always profitable water fowl; hatched before July, lay before 1908. Eggs \$1.50 for 12; \$2.50 for 25. A. B. Coolidge, Chestnut Hill Poultry Yards, Orange, Mass.

EGGS.

MADISON Square, 1907, first Golden Polish pullet. Eggs \$2.50 sitting; also exhibition B. Rocks, R. C. B. Leg's, Tont. geese, and P. ducks, \$2 up; strictly honest value. Rev. W. P. Mackay, Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.

INCUBATOR EGGS from fairly good stock of Buff P. Rocks, Buff Wyandotte, Buff Leghorn, and R. I. Reds, \$4 for 100. Rowland G. Buffinton, Somerset, Mass.

PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH Rocks; Genesee, White Muscovy and Mallard ducks; eggs and stock for sale; write for circular. Henry Oenisch, breeder fancy poultry, Meadowcreek, Pittsford, N. Y.

20 EGGS \$1, Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes, Leghorns, Minorcas; 30 other var.; pigeons, ferrets, hares, etc. A. L. Bergey, Box D, Telford, Pa.

BUFFINTON has reduced the price of eggs from Buff and Partridge Plymouth Rocks, Buff and Columbian Wyandottes, Buff Leghorn, R. and S. Comb Buff and White Orpington, \$1 for 13; incubator eggs from Buff P. Rock, Buff Wyandotte, Buff Leghorn, and R. I. Reds, \$4 for 100. Rowland G. Buffinton, Somerset, Mass.

WHITE, Buff, Silver Penciled, Partridge, Columbian Wyand. White, Buff, Brown, Silver Duckwing, Dominique Leg's; S. and R. C. R. I. Reds; R. and S. C. Blk Min.; 60 first prizes on 79 entries Po'keepsie, Walden anti. mat. \$2.30, \$6.100; exhib. mat. \$3.50, 30; O. I. C. pigs. Walter G. Snider, Walden, N. Y.

WHITE and Buff Wyandottes; shape, color, comb, eye, right; big farm raised prolific layers; brown eggs; winners 100. Eggs \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. C. E. Davis, Warner, N. H.

FAVEROLLES.

FAVEROLLES—"The king of utility fowls." Circular for stamp. Dr. Phelps, Also Lakenvellers. Glens Falls, N. Y.

SALMON Faverolles—eggs for hatching from a hardy, vigorous strain of winter layers \$2 per 15. E. L. Frye, 47 Bridge St., Newton, Mass.

FAVEROLLES, Buff Orpingtons, Buff Leghorns, and Lakenvellers, latest importations. Eggs at half price June 1st. Send postal for leaflet. A. F. Melrose, Goff's Falls, N. H.

GAMES.

WHITE Indian Games; cockerels weigh 9 to 9 1/2 lbs. Madison Square winners; 15 eggs \$3. Frank Brown, 126 Washington St., Marblehead, Mass.

DARTMOOR YARDS Cornish Indians. Our imported males produced and won at Chicago, Jan. 1907, every 1st prize; five exhibitors competing; circular free. Robt. Brent, Ingra, Oconomowoc, Wis.

WE GIVE YOU a pullet with every Cornish Indian Game cockerel sold for the next 30 days, guaranteed as represented. Crescent Poultry Farm, So. Duxbury, Mass.

GUINEAS.

PURE White and Pearl guinea eggs, my specialty. Bookings orders now. Write for free illustrated catalogue. Learn how to raise guinea broilers, and double your profits. Pioneer Guinea F'm, Marietta, O.

HOUDANS.

HOUDANS, Smith's Premier strain; large, dark, heavy crested birds, bred by trap nest system, winners at New York, Boston, and other shows. A few trios for sale. Eggs \$3 per sitting. Park View Poultry Yards, W. Springfield, Mass.

HOUDAN eggs from our strain that have won at New York, Bristol, Springfield; 13 for \$2. Brinkerhoff, W. Springfield, Mass.

IDEAL Houdans, won Boston and Lynn; 13 eggs \$1.50; \$2.50, 30. C. E. Marshall, Rowley, Mass.

INCUBATORS AND BROODERS.

INCUBATOR, capacity, 262 eggs, for \$30; brand new Corn 1907. Will sell at once. W. Vandesandt, New Brunswick, N. J.

THE LITTLE RED HEN—The safest, simplest and latest chick brooder, holds only enough chicks to be cared for properly, but can be enlarged at will. Natural heat conditions, pure air and perfect ventilation. Novel and interesting and embodies the latest scientific discoveries. Nestful of chicks shipped with 11 feedstuffs. All leading varieties. Winfield, Beech & Company, Salem, N. Y.

JAVAS.

BLACK JAVAS, Eggs and chicks from 8 to 10 lbs. 50 per 100; bred for 100 lbs. 90 per 100; cock; hens for sale. G. M. Matthews, Groton, N. Y.

LEG BANDS.

COLORLED LEG BANDS for poultry, pigeons in colors. Identify at sight; no pos. price. 1st for stamp. A. P. Stiller, Beverly, Mass.

LEGHORNS.

ROSE COMB BUFF Leghorns, silver cup winners and 500 prizes at leading shows. Originator greatest layers on earth; circular. Originator Home Buff Poultry Yards, Box 676, Seymour, Conn.

S. C. WHITE eggs \$1.50 per 15, from fancy show birds. Jos. M. Robinson, Saugerties, N. Y.

BOSTON and New York winners, R. C. White Leghorn stock; eggs at \$2 per 15; circular free. C. F. Ensign, Stepney, Conn.

BRINKERHOFF'S S. C. Brown Leghorns, winners at Madison Square Garden. Few choice pullets for sale, \$2.50; eggs \$3 and \$5 per 15. G. C. Brinkerhoff, Rutherford, N. J.

CHOICE S. C. Br. Leg. yearlings; 13 eggs \$1; \$5 for 100. J. R. Hatch, Cliftondale, Mass.

\$4 PER 100; \$8 per 200; \$2.50 for 50 eggs. Will ship strong fertile eggs from S. C. White Leghorns that are extra heavy layers and large in size. Order at once. C. A. Stevens, Box 3, Wilson, N. Y.

BEST S. C. Black Leghorns in New England. Eggs at half price during June. Stock for sale. G. H. Selleck, Exeter, N. H.

LICE PAINT.

ONCE A YEAR LICE PAINT will keep houses, brooders, etc., free from mites if used once a year; 50c. gal. Woodsdale Poultry Plant, Summit, R. I.

MINORCAS.

1000 Minorcas, best quality, 28 page cat., Geo. H. Northup, R. F. D. 2, Raceville, N. Y.

LARGE vigorous S. C. B. Minorcas, winners wherever shown, fine layers. Eggs \$2 for 15. Chas. A. Holmes, Somerville, Mass.

BLACK Minorca eggs, \$3; two sittings, \$5. R. Story, 187 Arlington Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

R. C. Black and White Minorcas. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Chas. R. Risley, Silver Lane, Ct.

S. C. BLACK Minorcas, Dexter strain, winners at leading N. E. shows. Eggs \$2. G. Fred Leavitt, Chelsea St., Everett, Mass.

S. C. B. Minorcas; eggs \$2 per 15. Mrs. Geo. E. Monroe, Dryden, N. Y.

ROSE COMB Black Minorcas, Northup's stock direct. Eggs, \$2 for 13; half price after June 1st. A. M. Collins, Shushan, N. Y.

S. C. B. Minorca eggs from Boston, Stamford, and Portland winners, \$2 per 15; \$5 per 45; circ. free. Orders promptly filled. S. O. Kent, Rowley, Mass.

ORPINGTONS.

ORPINGTONS, BUFF, BLACK, WHITE Why not have the very best obtainable? First cost may be a little more, but you get the stock and blood from the grandest winning strain in America, and from the largest Orpington breeder. Send for forty page illustrated Orpington catalogue, also mailing list describing thirty-two breeding yards and prices of eggs. The blood from the largest winners at New York the past three years is in these yards. Box 59, Willow Brook Farm, Berlin, Conn.

BUFF and Black Orpingtons, standard bred; few good cockerels. Eggs \$2 and \$3 sitting; young chicks. H. Pearson, 500 Valley St., So. Orange, N. J.

SINGLE Comb Buff Orpingtons. Eggs \$2 to \$5 per 15, from show birds. Place your orders early. Dr. Dean, Brocton, N. Y.

ORPINGTONS, S. C. Buff and White. My birds won 74 ribbons at some of the best shows in New England the past season. Show record and mailing list free. Eggs \$2 and \$3 per 13; half price after May 31st. Emil Doehr, Wallingford, Conn.

BLACK ORPINGTONS, WHITE LEGHORNS, stock and eggs; June hatched Leghorns will develop before winter; July Orpingtons will develop in spite of winter; eggs are from strong healthy standard stock, hatching well, and a majority of pullets. Enterprise P. Yards, Ridgefield, Conn.

ORPINGTONS, Black, White, Buff. Eggs half price. A. Dickinson, North Chelmsford, Mass.

PHEASANTS.

PHEASANTS, most beautiful, easily raised. Pair worth \$80 to \$150 yearly. (We buy all you raise, also eggs). Quail, swans, partridges, peacocks, Egyptian geese, wild turkeys, ferrets, parrots, zool garden stock, standard poultry, 90c. sitting; 100-page catalogue, 200 illustrations, all about breeding, 20c. T. S. Pheasantry, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

PIGEONS.

MATED Plymouth Rock Homers, 80 cts. pair; produce heaviest squabs; also fancy pigeons and quail; 40 pages list, col. col., interesting information for stamps. Ferd. Sudow, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

SQUAB BREEDING plant, including 8-room cottage, offered for sale, owing to poor health of manager; 100 pairs mated Homers, including 50 pairs Runt crosses; 100 R. I. Red hens and cockerels, of prize winning stock; all conveniences; in city built, 1 minute from electric cars. Newport Pigeon Lofts, Newport, R. I.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BUFF ROCKS, winners of 100 premiums in three years; solid in color; stock and eggs. Dr. Coolidge, Bristol, N. IL

BUFF Rocks, blue ribbon winners Boston, 1907; write for circular. B. N. Duclos, Lenox, Mass.

BARRED, White, Buff Rocks; S. C. White Leghorns; Homer pigeons, winners at Madison Sq. and other leading shows; 41 ages devoted to poultry; splendid stock reasonable. Eggs \$2, 15; 3 sittings, \$5; \$8 100. A. W. Silkworth, Box 25, Mattituck, L. I., N. Y.

WHITE ROCKS, bred to lay, bred to win. Breeding birds mated by I. K. Felch; females score from 92 to 96; males from 93 to 96. Stock and eggs for sale. M. L. Rice, prop., Hope Poultry Farm, Ashburnham, Mass.

WHITE Plymouth Rock eggs, or newly hatched chicks by the thousand, hundred, sitting, or dozen. Good stock; prices low. Woodsdale Poultry Plant, Summit, R. I.

BARRED and White Plymouth Rocks. Pure blood; fine laying stock. Eggs \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. Lawrence Appleton, Haddonfield, N. J.

HAWKINS STRAIN pure. Eggs \$2 per 13, from pen headed by cockerel bought of Hawkins for \$15. My Rocks have won at five shows; incubator eggs \$5 per 100. Also, White Leghorns and White Wyandottes \$1 per 13; \$4 per 100. Also, Beagle puppies. H. A. Conant, Port Chester, N. Y.

BUFF ROCKS ONLY—NOYES. Box 273, New London, Conn.

JERSEY strain White Rock eggs balance of season \$1.50 for 15 straight; circular of whinnies and matings free. Springer Bros., R. R. 45, Bridgeton, N. J.

FALL'S Buff Rocks stock for sale to make room for chicks. Melvin Fall, Jr., Berwick, Me.

BRED to lay, Barred Rocks, trap nested, five generations; 200 eggs; booklet free. Eggs, 90 per cent fertile and hatching fine; 15 for \$1.50; 100 for \$3. L. R. Black, R. 3, East Holden, Maine.

BATES' Excelsior W. P. Rocks; last chance to raise winners this season; a sitting will do it; eggs \$1.50; none better. S. A. Bates, Westboro, Mass.

POLISH.

GOLDEN, Silver, White Crested Black Polish, 15 eggs \$1.50; finest. Edw. Caldwell, Pawling, N. Y.

POULTRY REMEDIES.

MY unfailing home remedies to cure gapes, diarrhea, cholera, etc. L. Bennett, Hollis, Va.

PRINTING.

POULTRY POST CARDS, beautiful illustrations, 15c per dozen, assorted or all one kind, 100 with your advt. \$1.50; 500, \$3.50; sample free, other printing for poultrymen reasonable and up to date. Pink & Sons, 14 South Fifth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

RHODE ISLAND REDS, winners of 1st prizes, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Rochester, and Cincinnati. Eggs at \$2.50 per 15; special matings at \$5 per 15. House Rock Poultry Farm, C. M. Bryant, prop., Wollaston, Mass.

EGGS from Shove's Rose and Single Comb Rhode I. Reds and Houdans, \$2 for 13; \$5 for 40; have been breeding them for the last ten years. Also Pekin ducks and Homer pigeons. Be sure and send for circular. A few good birds for sale. D. P. Shove, Fall River, Mass.

WHITE Birch Poultry Farm, Bridgewater, Mass. S. C. R. I. Reds, Indian Runner and Rouen ducks. See ad. page 288.

ROSE COMB REDS, Ufaia, N. Y., Jan., 1907, 1st pen, 1st cock, 1st hen, 2d pullet, 3d cockerel; mating list. J. F. Burlingame, Box 91, Vernon, N. Y.

R. C. Rhode Island Reds, eggs \$1.50 to \$5 per 15; \$6 to \$15 per 100, mating list sent on request. A few fine cockerels left, \$2 up. Sinclair Smith, 602 5th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

RED FEATHER FARM. We guarantee our eggs at \$5 per 100 to be from as good or better stock as that from which others sell eggs at \$6 to \$8 per 100. See ad. page 289.

ROSE COMB Reds. Our stock won 1st pen at the great Brockton fair '07, four firsts Falmouth, 1907. Eggs \$2 per 15 and \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. W. B. Savage & Son, East Wareham, Mass.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS, bred for vigor and eggs; 47 hens dry fed laid in Dec., 758 eggs, Jan., 818; Feb., 739; March, 908; eggs \$1 for 15; \$5 for 100. J. C. Watt, Montville, Ct.

BARGAIN in Single Comb Reds. My breeders in good laying condition at \$1.50—\$2 each. Special prices on large orders; also eggs. John D. W. Bodfish, West Barnstable, Mass.

NOTHING equal to the R. C. breeders sold by A. H. Douglas, R. F. D., Fenton, Mich.

MARCH hatched R. I. Red cockerels from prize winning 214 egg str. L. Bennett, Hollis, Va.

ROSE and Single eggs reduced for June; 15, \$1; 40, \$2. R. Wallace, Athol, Mass.

CLARK FARM, CONCORD, MASS., offers entire stock of Reds, both combs, for sale. Eggs from best pens, \$1.

SPANISH.

WHITE FACED Black Spanish eggs from vigorous thoroughbred stock; \$1 per 15; 75 per cent fertile guar. A. B. Carter, No. Attleboro, Mass.

TRAP NESTS.

KNOW YOUR HENS. The world's leading trapnesters recognize the "Ideal" as the standard; textbook, plans, traps, record sheets, legends; circular free. Frank O. Wellcome, Yarmouth, Maine.

To say, when writing advertisers, "SAW AD. IN FARM-POULTRY," will benefit you—please them—and help us.



Weight of R. I. Red Eggs.

Editor FARM-POULTRY:—Just as a matter of interest may I refer to the query of E. B. L., in April 1st issue? He says: "I find the Rhode Island Reds good layers, but the eggs are very small." When I read this, I laid your paper on the chair and went into the next room where three or four sittings of R. I. Red eggs were awaiting unobtainable broody hens, and at once weighed the eggs of one of the sittings. I found that any half dozen taken from it at random weighed one pound. These were of course a selected lot for particular sittings, but they were laid by three or four hens out of a small pen of ten birds, and so represented a third or more. The other eggs, though not weighing quite so much, are a good average size, dark brown, and in no case "small."

I have always had a good proportion of flocks of S. C. R. I. Reds, which laid these large eggs, often as large as the heavy eggs of Brahmas.

Let there should seem to be a business end to this letter, I will simply sign my initials. R. G. H.

Among the East's Best.

No one will question that the season has been decidedly backward. For this reason chicks hatched during June, and even July, when conditions are favorable, will in all probability make rapid progress and mature as quickly as earlier chicks. Intending buyers of eggs may therefore feel encouraged to invest, and with the further assurance that at this time fertility will be strong. Mr. L. J. Malone, Wells Beach, Me., a breeder of Barred Rocks, who has spared neither time nor expense in building up a flock representing the highest type of Standard and utility qualities combined, advises that he is still in a position to fill a few more egg orders for breeders who really want to get the best at reasonable prices. This progressive poultryman emphasizes the fact that Wells Beach is but 2¼ hours from Boston, by frequently running down to personally look over the yards of the largest and most prominent breeders. Get a sitting or two of his eggs now, and in all likelihood you will congratulate yourself next fall and winter upon having made an excellent investment from every point of view.

Utica Poultry and Pet Stock Association.

The Utica Poultry and Pet Stock Association has just been incorporated under the laws of the state of New York, with a capital stock of \$1,000 at \$10 per share par. This association is the outgrowth of the Central New York Poultry and Pet Stock Association, that held such a successful show at Utica, N. Y., last January. It was the intention to continue under the old name, but the state corporation laws would not admit of this.

The association is starting off in a flourishing condition, and the fact that the stock is already more than half subscribed for, speaks well for it. Many prominent central New York poultry breeders are numbered among the stockholders.

Plans for the next show, which will be held in Utica during the week of January 13—18, 1908, are already under way. Contract for cooping the show has been let to the Empire Cooping Co. No effort or expense will be spared to make this the largest as well as the best show ever held in central New York, and to that end the premium list will be made attractive.

A. W. Jones, who so ably superintended the last show, will act in the same capacity at the next show, and C. R. Coppel has again been chosen secretary, and they will strive to uphold the motto of the Association: "A square deal to all."

The officers and directors for the first year are: A. G. Warner, New York Mills, president; A. W. Jones, New Hartford, 1st vice-president; J. Burth, Maynard, 2d vice-president; C. R. Coppel, New Hartford, secretary; W. D. Vosburgh, Utica, N. Y., treasurer.

There is great value in our offer of "50 books for 50 cents," as explained on cover.

RUBEROID ROOFING

THE PIONEER

Ruberoid is the original smooth surface, elastic, weather-proof and fire-resisting roofing. Many imitations have followed but Ruberoid stands above them all. Its unusual and unequalled record for durability renders Ruberoid the peerless roofing. Architects and builders of the highest class recommend it for any style building. Equally serviceable on any kind of a roof. Used in all parts of the world, in all climates,—on all kinds of buildings. Contains no tar or paper and will not crack, rot or melt. Write for samples or prices.

The Standard Paint Company
GENERAL OFFICES:
100 WILLIAM STREET, N. Y.

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CHICAGO CINCINNATI ST. LOUIS
PHILADELPHIA KANSAS CITY ATLANTA
BOSTON

TURKEYS.

BRONZE Turkey eggs, from large vigorous stock. Write, T. D. Schofield, Woodstock, N. H.

M. W. Hollands, from Mad. Square winners; eggs. Mrs. Wm. Patterson, W. Alexander, Pa.

WANTED.

WANTED—DUCK PICKER. Apply Whitworth, Middleboro, Mass.

WANT to rent poultry farm. For particulars write, Geo. Hartman, Rushville, Ill.

AN EDUCATED single Christian man past middle age has been working intelligently, and successfully with chickens for past five years. He desires to work a better equipped plant than his own. Correspondence solicited. F. L. Janeway, Route 3, New Brunswick, N. J.

WANTED, young man to learn business on up to date poultry farm, 6000 capacity, established 20 years. Must be strong, active, willing, trustworthy. Woodstock Poultry Plant, Summit, R. I.

AMERICAN, 23, no liquor or tobacco, wishes position on poultry farm; some experience; will work 12 to 15 hours per day, and stay year or more. H. S. Hill, Cornish, Me.

WYANDOTTES.

BUSINESS W. Wyandottes, Stock for sale; trap nests used. Michael K. Boyer, Hammon, N. J.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, our strains are winners the country over; stock for sale at all times. Barnes & Woodbury, Wenham, Mass.

LAVING WHITE WYANDOTTES, bred for eggs and beauty; trap nested; none but heavy layers bred from. Eggs \$2.50 per 15; incubator eggs \$6 per 100. Wisecarves Poultry Farm, Box 28, Croton on Hudson, N. Y.

COLUMBIAN Wyand., Arnold strain; eggs, \$2 for 15; \$10 for 100. C. H. Emms, Lakewood, N. J.

MADISON SQUARE winners 4th cock, pullets, 5d pen White Wyandottes. Eggs \$2. Thomas Dunstane, Concord, N. H.

COLUMBIAN Wyand., yearling males, females; trios from \$5 up. H. Chase, Andover, Mass.

KEELER strain White Wyandottes. Eggs \$2 per 15; \$2.50 per 30. Anna Magee, Wham, Ind.

WHITE Wyandottes exclusively, good layers the year around. Eggs \$1 per 15; \$6 per 100. E. C. Cobb, R. F. D. 8, Oswego, N. Y.

SILVER WYANDOTTES, first wherever shown; 19 out of 21 firsts at Boston and Madison Sq.; also shape and color ribbons. Eggs \$5 for 40 in May and June. Imported English Silver; eggs \$10 for 15. J. C. Jodrey, Box A, Danvers, Mass.

WH Y SHOULD YOU send to me for Bull Wyandotte eggs at \$1 and \$2 per 15? M. H. Putnam, Dodge, Mass.

EGGs FOR HATCHING from the five best breeding pens of White Wyandottes in New England one-half price for the balance of this season; 2d-egg strain; won more first prizes than all other; money cannot buy better. J. S. Gates, Westboro, Mass.

SILVER Laced Wyandottes, yearling hens \$1.50 up. H. F. Chase, Andover, Mass.

S PENCILED Wyandottes. We are through hatching, and will sell our breeders at a sacrifice, to empty buildings for repairs. Trios headed by Boston, N. Y., and Brockton winning males, \$10; good breeders, \$7 trio. E. J. Robinson, Lakeville, Mass.

MRS. EDITH M. HANDY

Breeder of

WHITE WYANDOTTES EXCLUSIVELY. Eggs for sale in season. R. F. D. No. 1, Box 6, Winchester, N. H.

Amatite ROOFING

Warm, Dry and Tight in any Climate

If you put this roofing on your buildings it matters not whether you live in Maine or Florida, your stock, grain and implements will be absolutely protected from wind, rain and storms of every kind. Amatite doesn't freeze in zero weather, nor does it "run" when the thermometer is high. It's the best roofing for use the country over. It comes ready-to-lay. We send nails and cement for laps with every roll so you don't have to send to the store for anything. As Amatite has a *real mineral surface* you don't have to spend any time patching, painting or repairing it. Once down, it's there to stay. It won't leak—it won't blow off. As compared with shingles, tin, and most other ready roofing, the price of Amatite seems ridiculously low. Yet it makes a better roof than any of these. *Investigate for yourself.* Don't take our word for it. Send to-day for a **FREE SAMPLE**. If you once see Amatite—how pliable, tough and solid it is—you will never buy any other.

Price \$1.90 per roll of 110 square feet f.o.b. Boston.

NATIONAL COAL TAR CO.,
297 Franklin Street, - Boston.

The "Pittsburgh Perfect" Electrically Welded Wire Fence



The weld of the 'Pittsburgh Perfect' Poultry and Garden Fence is the one point that makes it the strongest, longest lived fence in the world.

At every contact the wires are electrically welded—not soldered, brazed, wrapped, twisted, knotted or clamped, but welded by electricity. There is absolutely no give to the weld—solid as the wire itself. (A wrapped or twisted mesh is always an open joint—can't be made so tight it won't give some.)

The weld leaves the galvanizing perfect and intact—a complete covering and protection against moisture and rust. (Wrapping or twisting is apt to, and very often does, crack the galvanizing, exposing the wires to moisture and rust.) The weld makes a smooth, solid fastening—no bumps, no projections. (In attempting to produce strength, a wrapped or twisted mesh is heavier and more bungle-some—adds unnecessary wire and weight—consequently increased and unnecessary cost.)

The "Pittsburgh Perfect" allows contraction and expansion in varying weather, and it always stands upright, firm and tight. No top or bottom board required. Adjusts perfectly to uneven ground. 25, 35, 46, 52 and 58 inches high.

Two weights: Top and bottom wires No. 10, others No. 13. Top and bottom No. 9, others No. 12.

Electrically Welded Fences for all purposes made by Pittsburgh Steel Co.—Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Scientific Rat Exterminator
 NOT A POISON
 The Pasteur Vaccine for Rat Virus is distributed on bait and causes a contagious and mortal disease characteristic to rodents. Both the virus and disease are harmless to domestic animals, pets, game, poultry and man. No cures.
 Mouratus-Celatin Culture—\$1 and 75c tube
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White Wyandottes

Partridge Wyandottes

EGGS from rhode-island winning birds of either variety, \$2 and \$3 per 15.

EGGS in hundred lots from our White Wyandottes only, \$6 and \$10 per 100.

Our matings are of the finest, each made up of carefully selected and splendid specimens of their breed, thus insuring highest satisfaction in results.

LAUDERDALE POULTRY FARM,
 Londonville, N. Y.

Walter McEwan, Prop'r. W. H. Selk, Mgr'r.

BANNER POULTRY SUPPLIES
 of every description. Prairie State, Empire State and Star Incubators and Broilers, Drinking Fountains, Wire Netting, Spray Pumps, White Washing Machines, Powder and Liquid Lice Killers, Roup and Cholera Cures, Condition Powders, Egg Foods, Oyster Shells, Beef Scraps, Dog Cakes and Medicines, and everything necessary for breeding poultry and pet stock. Our immense illustrated catalog gives a complete list. It is free. Send for one. **EXCELSIOR WIRE AND POULTRY SUPPLY CO., Dept. 1, 26-28 Vesey Street, New York City.**

Rhode Island Reds!



Greatest layers on earth. Hady, Prolific, Farm-bred Birds from the original Tripp-Macomber stock for sale at moderate prices.

WALTER SHERMAN, Newport, R.

I have also Buff, White, Silver, and Golden Wyandottes; White, Barred, Black, and Buff Rocks; Brown, White, and Buff Leghorns; Black Minorcas and Jays; Lizard Brahmas, "Eggs to Hatch" from all above breeds at 10c each.

Roup Ropy Colds Rheumatism

Are all quickly and effectively abolished by the method of treatment described in Michael K. Boyer's book on Poultry Diseases.

Splendid successes in the curing of above troubles are constantly being reported as the result of using our

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

It is the oldest and most favorably known preparation of its kind on the market for the cure of colds and all throat troubles in human beings, so it is not surprising that it is equally good for similar troubles in poultry. Originated in 1810. Put up in two sizes—25 and 50 cents. Larger bottle more economical, as it holds three times as much. Sold by all dealers in medicine; or we send it postpaid on receipt of price.

Free post-paid, Mr. Boyer's Book on Poultry Diseases and Treatment.

I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Box 2118, Boston, Mass.

Fanciers' Information Bureau.

(Continued from page 281.)

the Leghorn varieties. As a rule the man who is unacquainted with poultry will do fully as well with that breed. It is next to an impossibility to get them so overfat that they will not lay. In fact, they will lay on most any kind of feeding, provided they are comfortably housed and have some kind of litter to scratch in.

White Indian Games and White Wyandotte Cross. (C. B.)—"Have you ever had any experience with White Indian Games? If you have not do you know if they are good layers, and are their eggs fairly large? I have been thinking of breeding White Wyandottes, and White Indian Games along separate lines, and then crossing White Wyandotte hens with a White Indian Game cock. I would keep the pullets of this cross for layers, and kill all the cockerels for broilers. These birds would never be used as breeders. Each year I would make this cross from a true bred White Wyandotte and Indian Game. Remember, I would not allow these breeds to mingle. If you think the idea is all right, but that the breeds that I want to

cross are not, could you refer me to some good breeds for the purpose?"

The White Indian Game and White Wyandotte cross is a fine one for roasters and for broilers. It produces the greatest amount of the finest breast meat that one can possibly produce on a chicken. But whether such a cross is advisable or not depends upon what you want to produce. The White Indian Game, or any other Game variety, for that matter, has a rather poor reputation for laying. If you are therefore looking for pullets that are great egg producers, you could hardly expect to produce them from this cross unless you took especial pains to select the best laying strains of each variety that you could find. In such a case, the venture might be successful. For broilers the cross is excellent, but many people before this time have demonstrated that there is no money in broilers. It is a way to rid yourself of the cockerels, and if your object is to get rid of them as early as possible, that is wholly another thing. The broiler business is the secondary adjunct, and the egg business the main issue. If you have adequate room and accommodations, it would be for your interest to hold the cockerels for roasters, as such a cross must make an excellent roasting chicken.

American Poultry Association Annual Election, 1907.

REPORT of the officers elected, as shown on the face of the returns: President—C. M. Bryant. First vice-president—H. V. Crawford. Second vice-president—Miller Purvis. Secretary and treasurer—Ross C. H. Hallock.

Members executive board for three year term—Grant M. Curtis, Theo. Hewes, Wm. McNeal.

Members executive board for two year term—D. A. Nichols, S. T. Campbell, Geo. D. Holden.

Members executive board for one year term—T. F. McGrew, Reese V. Hicks, Geo. S. Barnes.

Niagara Falls was chosen as place of annual meeting next three years.

Second week in August was chosen as time of annual meeting, 1907.

At said election the vote was:—

For president:—C. M. Bryant, 390; H. V. Crawford, 141.

For first vice-president:—H. B. Donovan, 196; Theo. Hewes, 174; Jas. A. Tucker, 123; T. E. Orr, 9; H. V. Crawford, 6.

For second vice-president:—Miller Purvis, 499; O. L. McCord, 7.

For secretary-treasurer:—Ross C. H. Hallock, 323; W. S. Russell, 164; Geo. H. Burgott, 52.

For member executive board, three year term:—Grant M. Curtis, 473; Theo. Hewes, 274; Wm. McNeal, 279; Henry

Steinmesch, 108; Geo. D. Holden, 109; H. V. Crawford, 96; G. R. Haswell, 73.

For member executive board, two year term:—D. A. Nichols, 267; Geo. D. Holden, 297; S. T. Campbell, 238; Elmer Dixon, 215; H. V. Crawford, 194; Henry Berrar, 83.

For member executive board, one year term:—T. F. McGrew, 449; Reese V. Hicks, 388; Geo. S. Barnes, 254; Henry Steinmesch, 196.

For place of annual meeting:—Niagara Falls, 204; Cleveland, 163.

For time of meeting:—Second week in August, received 154 votes.

NOTE:—There were many scattering votes. The constitution provides, "neither the vice-presidents nor any two of the nine elected members of the executive board shall be elected from the same state or province." H. B. Donovan and Wm. McNeal are both from the province of Toronto. Theo. Hewes and Theo. Hewes are both from the state of Indiana. Jas. A. Tucker and Geo. S. Barnes are both from the state of Michigan. T. E. Orr was deceased at the time of the election. Inasmuch as Donovan, Hewes, and Tucker were ineligible on account of residence, the election commissioner is forced to report the election of Mr. H. V. Crawford, of New Jersey, as first vice-president.

FRED L. KIMMEY,
 Election Commissioner.

"Drev." Joins the Stock-Keeper.

We congratulate our neighbor, *The American Stock-Keeper*, on the recent addition of Mr. J. H. Drevenstedt to its editorial staff. Both as poultry editor and poultry judge, Mr. Drevenstedt is known all over the country, having been identified with the fancy in both capacities much longer than most of the present generation of fanciers can remember. For the last fifteen years he has been editor of the *American Fancier*, recently discontinued. The course of the *Fancier* seems to indicate that American poultrymen will not give a weekly devoted exclusively to poultry the support it should have to make it continuously successful. As a weekly devoted to poultry, dogs, pigeons, and pet stock, and with the strong support of Mr. Lacey and Mr. Drevenstedt, Mr. Ather-ton's weekly should increasingly flourish.

Review Notice.

We have had the pleasure of examining a new and revised edition of the book entitled, "Eggs and Egg Farms," published by the Reliable Poultry Journal Pub. Co., Quincy, Ill., and consider it unquestionably one of the most practical and authentic treatises yet issued on the important subject of the successful production of eggs, the construction plans of

poultry buildings, and the methods of feeding that make egg farming most profitable. A few of the subjects treated are: The breeding and feeding for eggs; the utility of different breeds as egg producers; preserving eggs; egg markets, etc.; in fact, everything pertaining to egg production is discussed in detail.

The book consists of 96 large pages, is well illustrated, with heavy embossed paper cover, and is worth double the price asked for it, viz.: 50 cents per copy. Send *FARM-POULTRY* your order and 50 cents, and we will forward a copy immediately.



GAPES

Will kill some of your choicest chicks. Why allow this when **INTERNATIONAL GAPE CURE** will not only prevent the disease, but cure the worst case? We will cheerfully refund your money if it does not give satisfaction. 50 cents postpaid.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO.,

Box R, Poultry Supply Dept.,

Minneapolis, Minn.

WHITE BIRCH POULTRY FARM, Bridgewater, Mass.

S. C. Rhode Island Reds — Indian Runner and Rouen Ducks.

Beginning June 1st, we shall offer some grand breeders at attractive prices. Females 1 and 2 years old \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50; Males, \$2.50 to \$5. Mated trios and pens at all prices. Also eggs and chicks. Write us your wants. Birds shipped on approval.

W. H. WITHINGTON, Mgr., Union Street, Bridgewater, Mass.

HEADQUARTERS
 for the best poultry and pigeon Leg Bands, Punches, Davis Sanitary Founts, Anti-Louse Roost Brackets, Sanitary Metal Nests, etc. Don't fail to get our samples and prices before buying.
The Keyes-Davis Co., Ltd.
 Manufacturers,
 505 Hanover St., Battle Creek, Mich.

BARRED ROCKS.

Fancy and Utility Combined

In my breeding pens are five hundred birds, not better than all others, but as good as any others. Health and vigor never sacrificed for points; a weak bird is not fit for breeding, no matter how he scores. Stock for sale and newly hatched chicks.

EGGS \$2 to \$3 per 15; \$5 per 50; \$6 to \$10 per 100.

L. J. MALONE.

Wells Beach, Maine.

2 1/2 hours from Boston, Mass. Please mention F.-P.



Kill Them All

Lice, mites, jiggers, fleas—vermin of every description. Kill them on the roost, in the nest-boxes, on the walls, in the barns, sheds, hog-pens—wherever they are to be found.

LEE'S Lice Killer

is easily the best for this purpose. It kills both by vapor and contact. Paint the roosts and the vapor penetrates the fluff and feathers of the fowl and destroys vermin instantly. Spray it on the walls, in the cracks and crevices of your poultry-house and the vermin question will be solved for you.

The nice thing about Lee's Lice Killer is the ease with which it can be applied and its thoro effectiveness. It is the strongest and best insecticide on the market today, used everywhere, and endorsed by poultry-raisers all over the world.

You can't afford to be without it. The health and contentment of your fowls require it; your poultry success demands it.

Use Lee's and thereby avoid the laborious disagreeable work so necessary with the dusting, dipping, or greasing processes. Use Lee's and know that you are using the best insect destroyer that has ever been produced.

Guaranteed? Yes. All of Lee's products are—but be sure you get the genuine.

Price 35c, 60c, and \$1.00

If your dealer won't supply you, we will send you a gallon, express prepaid, for \$1.25, and an Egg Record free.

Geo. H. Lee Co.,
 Omaha, Neb.



To say, when writing advertisers, "SAW AD. IN FARM-POULTRY," will benefit you—please them—and help us.



Leg Weakness.

EDITOR FARM-POULTRY:—I have been reading, "His Third Venture in Poultry," by "Constant Reader," and I find that he lost "fifteen chicks from leg weakness." Now we have lost in the past a great many from same trouble, and as a matter of fact, we lost four or five out of our first lot this season; but our conclusions as to the real cause has no condemnation for the bottom heat brooders. We have been wedded to that system of brooding, and have never seen any other kind that gives the chicks fresh warm air, ventilating the brooder chamber at the same time. I think the only fault I find is that, when used in brooder house, the air becomes too dry.

Last year, when one lot of chicks were being affected by leg weakness, I made some shallow tins four or five inches square, filled with water, and placed them on top of heater drum. As I use no hover, I could do that, there being about two inches between top of brooder and heater drum. I was pleased to see the change it made in those chicks, and in a few days it would puzzle you to pick out all the affected ones. Mr. Editor, I think I wrote something about that last year. This year, when chicks hatched March 16th were two weeks old, I began to notice that a few were getting wobbly, and trying to get around on their knees, or not at all. I watched them for a few days, then called my wife's attention to them. She looked at them, and said: "Why, wasn't there something you did last year, you thought effective?" Then it came to me, and I soon hunted up the tins and water,

and, with the exception of three or four that were past recovery, they began to improve.

Another thing I did was to give them a more nutritious diet. I boiled infertile eggs, and ground them with dry bread and crackers. I sifted in some fine cut clover, a little fine beef scraps, and oyster shells, and mixed all together. Oh, yes, I forgot to mention the handful of salt, and I would recommend to anyone who uses dry feed a good seasoning of salt; fine salt and well mixed in. I don't intend, however, to give a digest on feeding; I simply want to say that this matter of feed, as well as the matter of heat and moisture, are the principal causes of leg weakness in brooder chicks, according to my carefully worked out conclusions. In a word, keep the temperature right, keep the feed right, and keep the brooder air moist, and our trouble with leg weakness will be over. I would recommend this idea for trial. It may not be new to old timers, but when we are past the present stages, perhaps we can bob up should somebody try to exploit it.

I have been amused at the controversy on "Fresh Air Poultry Houses," and it surprises me to think that the great host of farmers all over this country have no word to say about it. Forty or more years ago, all flocks that were kept had about all the fresh air that was going. I remember seeing them roosting around trees, and on the rafters in the barn, or any other old place they could find where the air was fresh. I suppose that doesn't count now, does it? W. T. WALLIS.

Single Comb Black Minorcas, and the New Standard Weight.

QUITE a number of articles from the pens of breeders for whom I have the greatest respect, but with whom I am obliged to differ, have appeared in the journals from time to time, setting forth the incorrect idea that the new standard weights have been detrimental to the best interests of Single Comb Black Minorcas, and that many of the best qualities of this breed have been sacrificed by trying to breed to the higher standard weights. Many leading Minorca breeders have seen the fallacy of this theory, and have urged me to write my views on the subject for publication; but the growing popularity of Black Minorcas has kept me so busy meeting its demands that I have not been able for months to keep pace with my daily correspondence, to say nothing of writing for the journals, and I am sure the same has been the case with many other Minorca breeders who would like to express their opinions on this subject.

From careful reading of the articles mentioned I am convinced that the writers are laboring under a mistaken idea of the import of the standard on this point, as well as its practical application. Because the standard weight has been raised one pound per bird, they seem to think that it encourages breeding larger Black Minorcas than we have been accustomed to do, while in reality the reverse of this is true. The old standard, by which the lower schedule of weights was in force, said, "All other requirements being equal, the largest bird must be given the preference," thus advocating unlimited size. The best Black Minorcas as we have found them in the show room since before they were admitted to the American Standard in 1888, have averaged from one to two pounds heavier than the old standard requirements. The object of raising the standard weight was to make it nearer to the actual average weight of the birds as seen on exhibition. This was the more necessary because the policy of the general instructions in the new Standard was to confine breeders nearer to fixed weights, to the end that nearer uniform size in the same variety might prevail. The new Standard says, "All other points being equal, the bird nearest standard weight shall be awarded the prize," and makes it the more emphatic for large birds in

another place as follows: "If both specimens are over weight, yet have an equal score, the one nearest standard weights shall be awarded the prize." Hence the new standard weight for Black Minorca cock being 9 lbs., a cock weighing 8½ lbs. wins over a 10 lb. cock, all other points being equal, while according to the old standard a 10 lb. cock could win over all cocks of equal scores weighing less than himself down to 8 lbs. Nearly all the best Black Minorcas which we see on exhibition would lose for over weight according to this if the standard weights were changed back to the old weights; beside we would be going farther away from the size of the first Minorcas which were imported to America notwithstanding all that has been written to the contrary. An article written by Mr. Henry Hales, Ridgewood, N. J., has been published in the American Black Minorca Club's catalogue, in which he says that in looking over the Black Minorca exhibits from year to year, especially at New York and Boston this year, he does not see that the largest are any larger than the Black Minorcas which he kept in the early seventies. Twenty-one years ago I imported twenty birds, all of which were up to the standard weights of the present time. These birds were prize winners, and were bred by Mr. John Hopkins, Bridgewater, England, who was then the most successful Black Minorca fancier in Europe. One cock in this lot, Hopkins' Champion, weighed ten pounds, and had won more honors in England than any other Minorca of his time, including two silver cups and two special prizes at Crystal Palace. Those same large imported birds laid as large and as white eggs as have ever been seen, and their progeny today are fully equaling them in all respects.

Recently it is getting to be a stereotyped phrase that large Minorcas are awkward and clumsy, but this is far from being proved by their actual appearance. On the other hand some of the smallest Black Minorcas we see are both awkward and clumsy. Almost invariably the smaller birds are those which are farthest away

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Send For Catalogue of foods and supplies. It gives all poultry particulars.
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MILLVILLE POULTRY FARM CO'S Bred - to - Lay S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Our breeders for the season 1907 are offered for sale at greatly reduced prices. Write us. Satisfaction guaranteed. Box F, Millville, N. J.

STOP YOUR HENS FROM SITTING * BROODY FOWLS DON'T PAY.

You can cure them and prevent the others from sitting by using "QUIT SIT." A wonderful new discovery. Its merits can not be overestimated. Insures absolute fertility. Hastens maturity from three to six weeks. These results we fully guarantee. Agents wanted everywhere. Price post-paid \$1 the box; \$10 the dozen. PECK PRO. CO., Harvard, Ill.

WINSLOW'S PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Barred and White.

SPECIAL JUNE SALE OF WHITES
One cock score 93½ price \$8.00; one show hen score 93½ price \$7.00; 5 breeding cocks, price \$5.00 each. 10 breeding hens, price \$3.00 each. Eggs \$1.50 per sitting; \$4.00 per 100.
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BUFF WYANDOTTES - REDUCED PRICES.

After June 1st, you can have eggs from my pens, all of them, for two dollars per sitting. Hens and pullets of good quality at prices that will move them quickly.

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EXHIBITION BARRED, WHITE AND BUFF Plymouth Rock Eggs, \$3 per 15.

Grand Pekin Duck Eggs \$2.00 per 11. Stock for sale. Eggs half price after May 1st. Catalogue free.
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for sale. Shipped direct from the incubators, from our White Diamond Strain of SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Large, white birds, layers of lots of big white eggs. Can furnish them in any number. Price \$10 per hundred. Eggs for hatching, \$1.50 for 15. Incubator eggs in any number, \$5 per hundred.
FOREST POULTRY AND FRUIT FARMS, LOCKPORT, N. Y.

CHOICE

COCKERELS,

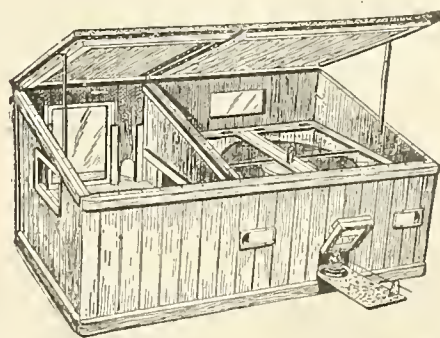
Also a few females left.

Greystone Poultry Farm,

L. A. DOWNING, Infield, Mass.

I make a specialty of breeding Single Comb White Leghorns for superior egg production and standard requirements. Correspondence solicited.

I am now booking orders for eggs for hatching, and day old chicks for future delivery. TEL. 36-13. Satisfaction guaranteed. This ad. appears once a month.



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Chickens seen at any time WITHOUT LIFTING HOVER. NO LOSS OF HEAT; NO EXPOSURE TO COLD. Perfect ventilation. Simple and economical. Send for interesting descriptive circular.

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EGGS EGGS EGGS

(CIRCULAR) AT BOSTON, 1907. (CIRCULAR)

We won 2d pullet and 2d pen in Rose Comb R. I. Red Class. No Single Combs Shown.

Our birds Have Won in the Hands of our Customers at New York, Boston, Hartford, Dalton, Lenox and other large shows.

2000 R. and S. C. BREEDERS. Our stock is fine in SIZE and SHAPE and as UNIFORM IN COLOR as many of the older breeds, while their UTILITY qualities are SECOND TO NONE — GOT OVER 800 EGGS PER DAY IN JAN. Eggs from stock as above, \$1 per sit; \$5 per 100; \$50 per 1000; in any quantity. SPECIAL MATINGS, limited quantity only, \$8 per sit; 2 sits, \$5.

RED FEATHER FARM, F. W. C. ALMY, Prop. TIVERTON 4 CORs., R. I.

from the correct Minorca type. They generally carry high tails, and have short backs and stubbed legs. Another noticeable fact is that Minorcas today are more popular than ever before in their existence, and that they have made their greatest gain since the new standard weights were adopted. This was to be expected, because the new weights were nearer to the majority of Minorcas as we find them in the show rooms throughout America.

Now American Minorcas have great prestige in all foreign countries, while only a few years ago England enjoyed nearly all of the foreign trade, and it seems to me that it would be folly for us to take the risk of losing what we have gained by taking a step backward.

With standard weights as they now are, and birds bred to them, we have proved over and over again that Minorcas are the greatest layers of large white eggs, and undisputedly the largest non-sitting fowls.

Minorcas stand now in a class by themselves, but to lower their standard weights, and breed them accordingly, we drop them at once into competition with all the Leghorns, and rob Minorcas of one distinctive quality which is making them popular now, beside we would be encroaching on the rights of Leghorn breeders, for Leghorns have a place distinctively their own, which they are admirably fitted to fill, viz., to please a class of people who admire their sprightly appearance and graceful curves, and appreciate their laying qualities, while the Black Minorcas delight us with a much larger well proportioned body, showing an equally beautiful contour made up of straight lines and graceful slopes, and satisfy our ambition to produce the largest number and largest

Woodlands Farm's Third Annual Sale.

Six thousand heavy laying White Leghorn, Barred Plymouth Rocks, and White Wyandottes, at prices within the reach of all. You cannot afford to miss this opportunity to stock up with birds of our heavy laying strains. Stop and think. We have

\$3.35 TRAP NESTS IN ACTUAL USE.

Don't that tell you we are breeding to increase the laying qualities of our birds? Eggs \$2 and \$2.50 per 15; \$8 and \$10 per 100; \$50 and \$80 per 1000. Send today for our free booklet telling of our method, and giving description of plant.

LEE T. HALLOCK, Prop., Iona, N. J.

Box A.

size of eggs possible, both in summer and winter.

Another evidence of the growing popularity of Single Comb Black Minorcas is that the American Black Minorca Club has more than doubled in membership in the past year, and present indications are that it will double again soon.

All that can be said in favor of lowering the standard weights of Minorcas is that it will permit smaller birds to win the prizes, and cause the Minorca classes in our shows to diminish in numbers of birds by shutting out many of the fine large birds which it is the delight of the true Minorca fancier to breed.

When the position is correctly understood by Minorca breeders I am sure they will not desire to have the standard weights reduced; and were I to predict the future of Black Minorcas, judging by the past and the present, I would say that their prospects for increasing in popular favor were never so good as now, and I have perfect confidence that they are not in danger of injurious breeding at the hands of true fanciers, under the present standard.

(Geo. H. Northrup,

Sec'y-Treas. American Blk. Minorca Club, Raceville, N. Y.)

Beet Pulp for Poultry.

EDITOR FARM-POULTRY:—I'm sending you a sample of beet pulp, as the miller calls it. What do you think of its feeding value in a dry mash? Will it in any way take the place of, or be any use as a "green food?" That is, do you believe less cabbage and beet would be required where this beet pulp was used?

My mash is composed of 50 lbs. wheat bran, 50 lbs. yellow corn meal, 50 lbs. white middlings, 50 lbs. ground oats, 25 lbs. beet pulp, 25 lbs. beef scrap, @ \$1 per cwt.

The whole grain is fed in litter three times a day, 1 quart to each pen of 45, at each feed.

Wheat, barley, and cracked corn, fed repeatedly and in the ratio of 7 parts wheat, 4 parts barley, 10 parts cracked corn by measure.

Also each hen has a little less than one-half ounce green bone daily, dry mash always before them. Also pearl grit.

What I want to ask you is, given good stock (my birds are W. P. R.), dry quarters, and other conditions right, do you consider the above method of feeding good? What change would you make for summer feeding other than the possible one of interchanging the proportions of wheat and corn?

As a general proposition, does a hen in her second year require less feed than a pullet?

I have not kept a large flock long enough to determine just where I can improve on my methods to increase egg yield. My percentage runs about 40 for the year.

E. G. C.

I know nothing of beet pulp, except from the sample Mr. C. sends. I suppose that it is a by product in the manufacture of beet sugar, and it must have some feeding value, but it hardly seems possible that its nutritive qualities would be considerable.

If any reader has had experience in feeding beet pulp, and has observed to what extent it seems to substitute for other articles more commonly used, we would like to hear from him. I do not think this beet pulp would prove a very satisfactory or complete substitute for the fresh vegetables mentioned. It seems to me that its greatest utility would be in giving bulk to a ration in the absence of the more commonly used bulky materials.

I see nothing calling for special criticism in Mr. C.'s ration. I would not change

the proportions of wheat and corn for summer unless the hens began to get too fat on the present ration. The fresh green food which can almost always be provided quite liberally in summer will offset the heating properties of the corn.

I general I don't think much difference can be discovered in the food requirements of hens of about the same size and weight under the same conditions. Pullets while growing will usually eat more as they approach maturity than hens such as these pullets will make when mature will eat when in good condition and laying moderately. After the pullets are matured if they begin laying and lay heavily they may continue to eat more than the old hens, but if the pullets when full grown do not lay it will be found that during the period when laying is deferred they eat about the same as the old hens. Old hens that lay heavily will usually stand very heavy feeding, but in some cases the tendency to turn the excess of food to fat seems so great that with very full feeding egg production ceases, while in others the more food the hen can consume the more eggs she will lay. Then sometimes, it seems to be a question of getting started in one direction or the other, and once started in a certain direction all the surplus food goes that way, unless the poultry keeper can disturb the existing conditions enough to change the results.

Adirondack Club.

At the ninth annual meeting of the Adirondack Poultry and Pet Stock Club, held at Johnstown, N. Y., the following officers were elected:—President, H. J. Quilbot; sec'y and treas., B. W. Mosher; recording sec'y, Samuel Laird; superintendent, Frank B. Suttill; asst. smt., Sidney Lingenfelter; vice presidents, H. S. Wemple, D. A. Nichols, John C. Blunck, Ed. T. DeGratt, Wm. Holmes, J. H. Dreyenstedt, F. B. Zimmer, E. D. Gordon, C. P. Worman, A. D. Sparks; executive committee, Sidney Lingenfelter, E. J. Loventz, Chas. Eisenman, A. M. Putman, Joseph Shull, James Windsor.

The past year has been a successful one, and the association is on a firm business basis. The officers for the coming year are experienced poultrymen, having been connected with the poultry business for years.

B. W. Mosher, Sec'y-Treas.

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THE BAY VIEW FARM

The Best Stock of Rhode Island Reds in America.

240 EGG STRAIN ROSE AND SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS. Continuous layers all the year round; have bred them nine years; use Ideal Trap Nests. Eggs from Best Layers, \$3 per 30; \$8 per 100. Eggs from other pens, good layers, standard color and size, \$2 per 30; \$5 per 100. Special matings \$5 per 15 eggs.

SURE WINTER LAYERS.

If eggs get broken or do not prove fertile to a reasonable extent I will replace them.

260 Reds. Telephone, 2-3.

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Breeders of the Monmouth Strain S. C. White and Buff Leghorns, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks. Winners at Madison Square and the leading Shows. After June 1st we will dispose of this season's breeders in our four varieties. Over 1200 to choose from. A rare chance to get some of the best stock in the country. Don't miss it.

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BUG-HOUSE

Many a corral, cattle house, hog pen, sheep fold and poultry house is literally a Bug House. They will come—those pesky pests—and eat the life out of good stock.

CHLORO-NAPHTHOLEUM DIP

will stop it for you. Any insect, parasite, tick, germ or microbe that causes illness, itch, mange, scab, cholera, etc., will succumb to its application at once, and the stock pick up and become healthy and normal immediately. It is safe in use and less bother than others, requiring no heating or preparation, just put it in water.

It is true economy to buy the genuine—with the trade mark—as it goes farther, is sure and guaranteed. It never fails.

1 Gal. \$1.50 2 Gals. \$3.00 5 Gals. \$6.75

Freight prepaid. Larger lots at lower rates. Book and testimonial letters free. Dipping Tanks and Sprayers at special prices to our customers.

AGENTS WANTED. Our proposition is such as will interest good men.

WEST DISINFECTING CO., Inc., 29 E. 59th STREET, NEW YORK.

Distributing Depots in all parts of the country.

Blanchard's White Leghorns.

Are no experiment, having been carefully selected and bred for over twenty years, with results that justify the claim that this is one of the greatest laying strains of Single Comb White Leghorns to exist. No labor or expense has been spared in building up and perfecting this strain, and while the production of large pure white fancy market eggs has been the main object, standard qualities have not been neglected. They are large, vigorous, active, and handsome. Good winter layers, and keep at it all summer. Unexcelled for introducing new blood, or as foundation stock. Illustrated circular free.

WINNERS AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, NEW YORK, 1903, 1904, 1905 and 1906.

Eggs for hatching from my regular matings \$2 per 15; \$3.75 per 30; \$5 per 45; \$10 per 100. From exhibition matings \$3 per 15; \$5 per 30.

This ad. appears monthly.

H. J. BLANCHARD, Box 46, Groton, N. Y.

WYCKOFF'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Acknowledged everywhere the World's Greatest Laying Strain: Unequaled in Standard Qualities. Remember that we are the originators and for over 30 years specially breeders of the justly celebrated "Wyckoff" strain of S. C. White Leghorns. The Most Profitable Strain of Poultry in America today. Place your orders at headquarters and make no mistake.

Eggs for hatching in any quantity from the grandest of matings at \$2 per 15; \$3.75 per 30; \$5 per 45; \$10 per 100. Catalogue and testimonials free. Address

WYCKOFF'S FARM, Aurora, Cayuga Co., N. Y.

TUTTLE'S ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS Yearlings For Sale.

Write for prices, stating quality you desire.

ROBERT C. TUTTLE,

197 Blue Hills Ave.,

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Dried Milk "Baby Chick Food"

Harding's 1907 Baby Chick Food mixture contains proper proportions of cracked dried milk, clean grains, and seed. No grit, no screenings, no dirt or charcoal; ALL FOOD. 100 lb. bag \$2.50; 50 lb. bag \$1.50, f.o.b. point of shipment. Caution: The words "Baby Chick Food" is a trademark properly registered, and persons using the same will be promptly prosecuted.

Harding's Granulated Milk for poultry gives an increased egg production of from 30 per cent to 40 per cent over Beef Scrap, and can be kept in any climate. Price \$2 per 100 lb.; \$1.75 for 50 lb. bag f.o.b. point of shipment.

Call for Harding's Dip-oleum and Liquid Lice Killer disinfectant, Harding's Lice Killing Nest Eggs; Egg Shipping Boxes; Roup Cure; Cholera Cure, etc. Send six cents in stamps for book, "How to Make Poultry Pay."

GEO. L. HARDING, Box 555, Binghamton, N. Y.



Can the Sex Be Regulated?

NOTICE in an old number of the *Breeder*, an interesting discussion as to whether sex can be regulated so as to produce male or female at will.

A writer in an exchange seems to be of the opinion that it cannot be done, especially in chickens.

The above subject of regulating the sex, has for a long time deeply interested the scientists, not only of Europe, but also of his own country, and various experiments have been made to endeavor to found the same upon fact, instead of theory.

These experiments were at first made in the interest of science alone, but raisers of cattle and horses seeing an increase of gain to themselves, quickly took hold of the subject, and have endeavored to reap advantage therefrom.

The following results, which have been carefully kept record of, elucidate the following:

1. That the offspring of a cow or mare if young and the male older, and in good health, was a male.
2. If the female is mature in age, healthy and strong, the male younger and deficient in copulative strength, the offspring was a female.
3. That when both male and female were of mature age and healthy, the offspring was about equal, male and female.
4. If the female is old, and the male young, the offspring will be male.
5. If the female is young and the male old, the offspring was female.
6. If the female was ill or run down by labor, and the male well fed and rested, the offspring was male.
7. If the female was well fed and vigorous, the male ill fed and run down by labor, the offspring will be female.
8. That the offspring would be male or female as regards the manner in which they were treated, fed, etc.

My personal experience for the past six or seven years has been a confirmation of the above facts, and I find that by proper care in mating, I have no trouble in getting a large percentage of cocks from each sitting of eggs.

Whether this is a matter of luck or mere accident, I can't really say, but this much I know, that out of 240 chickens raised this season, I have but 67 pullets, and among those lost under six weeks old, I can safely say the majority were males.

Of the numerous sittings of which I have kept account for this year, one pen of three hens and a cock, I set 27 eggs from this pen, hatched out 22 chickens, raised 19 to maturity, 16 of which are males.

Another incident of a sitting of 15 eggs raised 9 chickens, 7 of which are males.

The lowest percentage of male birds that I have raised in any one pen in the past three years, was 60% male, and have had as high as 94%.

When I mate up my pens in the spring I look after the following very closely:

To have the hens from a year to three younger than the cock, and have them poor in flesh, in fact nearly skin and bone, but in good health and vigorous; mate with a strong, healthy and well fed cock older than the hens, and if the majority of the chickens raised are not male, then my experience in breeding game cocks has been one grand piece of good luck, lasting over a period of six years.

No doubt there are many chicken fanciers throughout the country who have tried the same experiments, and if there are any among the readers of the *Journal*, who have tried it, with success or not, I for one would be glad to hear of their experience.—GINGER, in *Michigan Poultry Breeder*.

Thinks He Has Discovered the Cause of the Trouble.

EDITOR FARM-POULTRY:—Since writing you lately I came to a conclusive answer by myself to the question why my chicks don't pip. It is: *The hens put all their power in heavy laying.*

(1). Nearly the same number of hens laid more this winter than a few more did last winter—500 more eggs this winter; that is not very much for about 45 pullets and hens, but last year in April the eggs failed at once astonishingly, although the first did very well.

(2). Fertility being extraordinarily good, the most eggs grew chicks to maturity, and died unipped. As I knew this, I opened most the day after due, wide enough to insert about two lead pencils. Some were O. K., some would leak blood, some dead already. I am positive that several were alive, and died within ten hours after the opening. I don't think it could be too strong shell, for nearly every hen broke one to four eggs while sitting. If it is not too late, you may omit answering my former letters, and approve or disapprove my plan for next year.

(1). Force molt in August.

(2). At new year separate the breeding stock two pens, two grades; feed them so poorly to get 1 to 2 eggs from 12 hens daily, but on Feb. 1 feed heavily, and start setting 15th to 20th Feb.

(3). The rest being fed heavily since summer to have eggs and early chicks. But what about cocks—keep them with starving breeding stock—and would a very lean cock give the same fertility? Or keep them with the well fed egg producing lot? Might I not have the tail end of his fertility in the breeding pen? I could only keep them off the hens by penning them together in one pen, and there they would sometimes get slighted, maybe not in feed, but water. How long should they be separated to have good power of fertility?

Do not neglect to let me know why you prefer Rocks to Orpingtons and Wyandottes.

What might I profit by changing from S. C. Buff Orpingtons to Buff Rocks, or

W. Rocks—or would S. C. W. Orpingtons do better? I mean: What would you do, and why?

Mr. J.'s plan for next year is all right on paper. Practically it is uncertain how far his efforts to do what he plans to do would work as desired. Notwithstanding that numerous claims of ability to force molt are made, and some of them by persons presumed to be reliable and competent authorities, the most careful investigations made do not bear out the theory that hens can be forced to molt, and that the forced molt is an advantage. The hens do molt as expected—sometimes. And often hens that are not "forced" molt early just the same. We are still a long way from being able to exercise a satisfactory control over molting and laying, to say nothing of fertility.

My personal opinion is that the best way—in the long run—to handle fowls is to keep them in good condition all the time, and take results as they come. I think that while heavy laying through the winter is detrimental to breeding stock, the stock would probably be injured quite as much for breeding purposes by any treatment which really prevented laying.

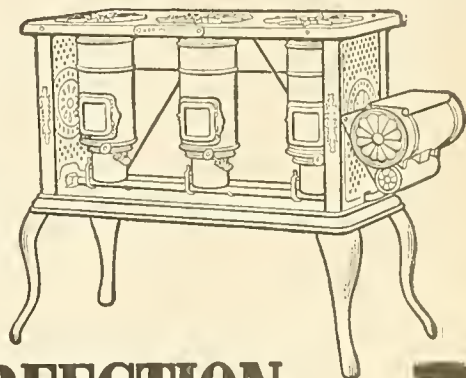
I personally prefer Rocks to Wyandottes because of their larger size, and because the Rock type is more attractive to me. I prefer either to Orpingtons, because they have the yellow skin and legs which customers in our markets generally prefer.

In proportion to the work it does and the money spent upon it, the advertisement is the least appreciated salesman in the world. To speak of the advertisement as a salesman, is, I think, the best way to define its duties and responsibilities and realize the value of its services.—*Returns.*

An investment in "50 books for 50 cents" will take up your spare time to advantage. See large ad.

A Summer Vacation in Your Kitchen

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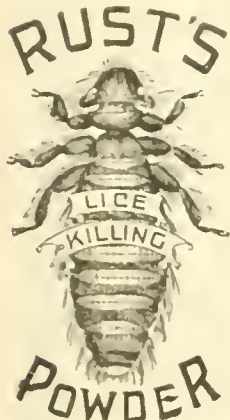


Interesting and Instructive TRADE TOPICS

as discussed and submitted by advertisers. Our readers will find in these brief mentions of special features, of claims advanced and short business arguments, much information of a nature which will not only add substantially to their knowledge of current trade happenings and affairs, but may help materially to decide subsequent buying problems.

Poultry Vermin.

Many failures to make poultry keeping successful are traced to poultry vermin. Some kinds of vermin suck the blood, others live in the air sacks of the fowls, and still others live upon or within the feathers.



Hens with vermin cannot be made to lay well; fowls with them cannot thrive as they should. Unhealthy, unthrifty, or weak fowls are more subject to parasites than well ones, and parasites make the weak weaker.

Authorities estimate that the second generation from a single louse may number twenty-five hundred individuals, and that the third generation may reach the enormous number of one hundred and twenty-five thousand. As all of these may be produced in the course of eight weeks, how important it is to cure the trouble in the beginning. Prevention is still more important, and much easier.

When it is suggested to a poultry keeper that he may have lice in his flock, he usually answers that he does not think so, and will pick up a fowl to prove it. If a visit to the coop is made in the daytime the roost is often covered with little red mites which hang in clusters under roosts, in the cracks, in fact, in every conceivable place in the house; but at night all these mites go to the fowls.

Examine one of these mites, and see the amount of blood you will find. No wonder so many hens do not lay well. No wonder the balance is on the wrong side of the poultry ledger. No wonder so many poultry owners are discouraged.

But there is no reason for discouragement if the premises are kept lice-proof. To accomplish this, dust the fowls and nest occasionally with Rust's Lice-Killing Powder, and brush the cracks, crevices, roosts, roost supports, droppings boards, etc., with Rust's Liquid Lice Killer. For chicks with head lice, use Rust's Lice-Killing Ointment.

For full description of the above, write direct to the manufacturers, Wm. Rust & Sons, New Brunswick, N. J., (established 1854) for their interesting free booklet, full of valuable information for poultry keepers.

Why Not Swap Skimming Forces?

There are just two forces known to man that can be used for the profitable skimming of milk. One is the force of gravity—the old time crock, pan or can setting system in use ever since man learned how to milk.

Because it is weak and slow, gravity must be allowed, say, twenty-four hours to skim a batch of milk. And all that time the milk and cream are standing round taking up odors from the air, growing stale or sour, and the fat entangling caseine web is getting in its work to your loss. The result is bad in every way. The loss of cream frequently amounts to from one third to one-half; the other third or half is left in the skimmed milk and goes to make six-cent pork or veal instead of twenty-five to thirty-five cent

butter. The cream that is secured will be off flavor, the butter will show the effect, and stale or sour skimmed milk is not the best sort for your young stock, even though such milk be warmed before feeding. In this way gravity causes the dairyman a great falling off in quantity and quality of butter and in the value of the skimmed milk. This figures up a heavy cash loss in a year.

Gravity is a hard task master. It entails much needless work upon dairymen. When gravity systems of skimming are used, there are all the pans, crocks, or cans to be filled and set away twice daily; later, they must all be brought out, skimmed, emptied, and washed; also, the cold skimmed milk must be warmed before feeding if the farmer desires to avoid bad results in his calves. All this takes time and strength—both of which should count as part of the expense of operating the dairy.

But how about this other and newer skimming force—this centrifugal force? How does it work? How strong is it? What does it accomplish that gravity fails to do?



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This centrifugal force, being actually ten thousand times stronger than the force of gravity, does thoroughly, and almost instantly, the skimming that gravity would do, but imperfectly in twenty-four hours. The gradual growth of the caseine web, which so seriously interferes with gravity systems as to cause them often to leave one-third to one-half the butter fat in the skimmed milk, does not interfere with a centrifugal force ten thousand times stronger than gravity. This great force easily breaks up this web in stale, cold milk and rescues the imprisoned butter fat particles.

So what will you gain in dairy profits by using centrifugal force, as applied in the centrifugal cream separator, instead

of some gravity system in the form of pans, crocks or cans?

(1). A skimming force which may be made ten thousand times as strong as gravity, the amount of force depending upon the make of cream separator you select.

(2). A gain of one-third to one-half



A Strictly Modern Centrifugal Cream Separator With Enclosed Self Oiling Gears and Ball Bearing.

—sometimes even more—in the quantity of butter you get from the same amount of milk under the same conditions, the amount of increase depending upon the kind of separator you select.

(3). A gain in butter quality that will usually run from five to ten cents per pound, according to local conditions, the increase in quality depending partly upon the simplicity of the separator you select.

(4). You will have fresh, sweet skimmed milk, still warm with the heat of the cow, which will be much better for your young stock than the stale, sour, or diluted skimmed milk from pans, crocks, cans, or creamery.

(5). You will have a single can of cream to set away or haul to the creamery instead of several crocks, pans, or cans of whole milk to care for, and your trips to the creamery will be decreased by at least one-half.

(6). You will require less storage room, less ice, and practically no pans, crocks, or cans, thereby greatly reducing the cost and labor of handling milk and cleaning milk utensils.

Do not make the mistake of thinking that the man who hauls his whole milk to a creamery and carries the skimmed milk back has solved the problem, for this man gives—wastes would be truer—his own time and the time of his team and wagon in making his daily trip. Every pound added to the load he hauls sinks his wheels so much the deeper into the mud, or wrings the sweat so much the more freely from his horses. He must haul one load each way every day. In addition, the man who takes skimmed milk home from the creamery gets a stale article, diluted with washings, which may be the means of introducing into his stock tuberculosis or some other disease which afflicts some neighbor's herd.

The illustrations used in this article have been loaned to us through the courtesy of The Sharples Separator Co., of West Chester, Pa., Chicago, Ill., and Toronto, Can., manufacturers of the Sharples Tubular Cream Separator.

Should any of our readers desire more knowledge on this subject, we suggest that they write for a copy of a very useful book called "Business Dairying," which the Sharples Separator Co. offer to mail, free, upon request. This book will benefit you and explain much more fully the actual cash advantage to be gained through exchanging your gravity system of skimming for a centrifugal cream separator. Be sure to mention the name of this paper when writing for this book, thus insuring the very promptest attention to your request.

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